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**CHRONOLOGY OF CONFLICT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA,  
1960 to MID-1984**

**A Report Prepared under an Interagency Agreement  
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**August 1984**

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## INTRODUCTION

Since 1960, the date in which many African nations won their independence, conflict in sub-Saharan Africa has occurred frequently. The growing pangs of these fledgling states often have been manifested in political upheavals, sometimes accompanied by violence. This chronology documents the various kinds of conflict which have occurred in Africa since 1960, attempts to classify them according to type, and briefly describes them.

The nations of North Africa (Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco) are excluded from consideration, as are the Western Sahara and Mauritania. The definitions of conflicts were derived from general dictionary definitions which were then coordinated with the DB-8D Glossary of Commonly Used Military Terms compiled by Bobby L. Speegle. The categories of armed conflict include only instances in which an action involving the military forces of one or more countries occurs or by an organized group whose actions are aimed against a government. Police actions are rarely included unless the military becomes involved.

Conflict events are recorded by year from 1960 to 1979, and then by month from 1980 through June 1984. In the cases of Uganda and Zambia, in which numerous conflict events occurred during 1979, events are recorded by month beginning in 1979. In instances where a conflict occurs over a period of years, one event within the larger conflict appears under the general definition category. Conflict events which are more significant than others are printed in bold type.

The chronology is divided into two sections. The first section is a country listing in which the conflict events are recorded chronologically under each country heading. Also included in this section is a brief introduction for each country which describes the causes and kinds of conflicts which have occurred or are presently occurring in that country, as well as any groups or individuals which are involved. The second section is a date listing where the conflicts and the country in which they occurred are recorded by year. The cross reference column in the country listing facilitates the identification of conflicts involving more than one country. In the case where the insurgency of one country involves a second country, the type of conflict is also described in the latter as an insurgency. In instances where a geographic name has been changed within the time frame of the chronology, the original name is used with its modern-day counterpart in parentheses up until the date of its change.

The appendix is a matrix which contains the number of conflict events in each conflict category for each country. From 1960 through 1974, the appendix is organized in 5-year groupings--1960-64, 1965-69, and 1970-1974; beginning with 1975, the appendix continues with annual groupings. An event which occurs in more than one country is counted in each involved country, and an event which occurs over a number of years is counted in each year.

Because this report is restricted to unclassified information, there are occasional gaps in the data, notably in the numbers of troops or guerrillas involved in any given conflict. The following periodicals were systematically researched: Africa Confidential for the years 1981 through June 1984, Africa Research Bulletin for



the years 1979 through June 1984, and Africa News for the years 1983 through June 1984. Much background material was extracted from the Europe publication, Africa South of the Sahara, 1982-83, and London's Institute for the Study of Conflict series, Annual of Power and Conflict for the years 1971 through 1982.

## DEFINITIONS OF CONFLICTS

Border Incident: An armed confrontation between the military forces of two countries across the border or between the military forces of one country and civilians in a neighboring country in which there are no specific objectives.

Border War or Dispute: Two or more countries fighting against one another across borders between their countries for territorial or other objectives.

Civil War: A prolonged and widespread military confrontation involving organized military forces, usually originating as an insurgency, between opposing groups of forces and citizens of the same country, with the goal of replacing the constituted government.

Coup d'etat: Events in which the existing civilian or military regime is suddenly and illegally displaced for one week or longer by the action of a relatively small elite group in which the military, security and/or police forces of the state played a role, and which involves no fundamental changes in the socioeconomic situation.

Foreign Military Intervention: Significant military aid in the form of personnel at the request of one of the groups involved in hostilities.

Insurgency: An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a government or the secession of a region of a country through the use of subversion and armed conflict.

Military Invasion: The movement of military forces across a national boundary in order to achieve a strategic objective.

Mutiny: An uprising or armed resistance by members of the military against higher military authorities and/or the government.

Rebellion: An uprising or armed resistance by a popular movement against the established government or between ethnic and/or tribal groups, one of which is the basis of the formally constituted government.

Unsuccessful Coup: Involves some action by the military and/or police which is unsuccessful (or successful for no longer than a week). Such an action may be the arrest of government personnel or the takeover of the government by force.

COUNTRY LISTING

December **Military Invasion**

1984

February-  
March **Insurgency**

April **Insurgency**

May **Insurgency**

June **Insurgency**

In Operation Askari, the South African Air Force bombs SWAPO's alleged headquarters and South African troops launch an attack on SWAPO bases in Angola. South Africa agrees to a 1-month military disengagement from southern Angola which ultimately extends into the new year.

UNITA abducts 77 British, Portuguese and Filipino workers from a diamond mine in Luanda Norte Province and four Bulgarian and ten Portuguese technicians in Novo Redondo.

A bomb planted in a building housing Soviet and Cuban technicians in Huambo is blamed on UNITA. UNITA releases 89 hostages, continuing to hold 37 others.

UNITA releases 16 Britons and a Portuguese woman held captive for several months.

UNITA guerrillas attack government troops in Quibala in central Angola and claim to have captured 11 foreigners. A new government offensive against UNITA is launched from the Luena area, sweeping south toward Lumbala and east toward Cazombo, the aim of which is to take back some of the small towns captured by UNITA in the previous year. UNITA releases 20 Czech hostages who had been held for 15 months.

## BENIN

Independence: August 1960

Since independence to the takeover of power by Mathieu Kerekou in 1972, Benin (called Dahomey until December 1975) has been dominated by chronic political instability caused by jockeying for leadership between northern and southern elites. The major figures in this struggle were Sourou-Migan Apithy and Justin Ahomadegbe in the south and Hubert Maga in the north. Internal military intervention in 1963 introduced another figure, Colonel Christophe Soglo. In 1970, after elections sponsored by the military showed equal support for Maga, Apithy, and Ahomadegbe, the military decided to introduce an experimental three-man "Presidential Committee" in which each of the leaders would serve for 2 years. Kerekou's takeover in 1972 brought an end to the experiment and power jostling, and introduced a Socialist oriented government. Conflict during Kerekou's uninterrupted rule to the present has been restricted to a few unsuccessful plots to overthrow his regime.

### CROSS

<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1963	Coup d'etat	Colonel Christophe Soglo ousts President Hubert Maga, installing a new coalition government headed by Sourou-Migan Apithy and Justin Ahomadegbe.
Niger	1963-64	Unsuccessful Coup Border Dispute	President Diouri of Niger tries to help Hubert Maga regain power. A dispute over Iere Island in the Niger River results in a break in relations and the closure of their common border.
	1964	Rebellion	Northern rioting in protest of the coalition government and Maga's dismissal results in many deaths.
	1965	Coup d'etat	Apithy is forced to resign. General Christophe Soglo takes over the government.
	1967	Coup d'etat	Young army officers stage a coup against President Soglo, installing a new regime headed by Major Maurice Kouandate and Lieutenant Colonel Alphonse Alley.
	1972	Coup d'etat	A coup brings Major Mathieu Kerekou to power, ending the experimental three-man Presidential Committee.

December      **Insurgency**

During a 4-day Christmas offensive, UNITA extends its operations for the first time to the north, controlling the area around Huambo.

1983

January-March      **Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention**

UNITA guerrillas kidnap 86 Czech and Portuguese workers at the hydroelectric project in Benguela Province. Cuba airlifts another several thousand troops to Angola to participate in a counteroffensive aimed at retaking towns and villages in southern Angola occupied by South African forces for more than a year.

April      **Insurgency**

A large UNITA commando group captures the vital Benguela railroad junction of Munhango, killing, capturing, or causing to flee the 436-man garrison as UNITA activities expand into the northern and north-western provinces.

August-September      **Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention**

UNITA guerrillas launch an 11-day assault on Cangamba in southeastern Angola, taking the town and raid Calulo in the north, capturing 22 foreign workers as part of an offensive which has taken UNITA guerrillas to within 160 kilometers of Luanda. Extra Cuban troops are dispatched to bolster the Dondo garrison. MPLA forces recapture Calulo.

November      **Insurgency**

UNITA guerrillas shoot down an Angolan airliner, killing 126 people. A new UNITA offensive begins to take control of the northeastern province of Luanda. UNITA claims to have captured 5 British and 12 Portuguese citizens in eastern Angola. UNITA guerrillas capture Cazombo, one of two garrisons in the region still in government hands. Government forces liberate the Mussende area in Cuanza Sul Province following a clash with UNITA guerrillas, effectively destroying UNITA's second strategic front.

1981

Namibia  
South  
Africa  
  
March-  
June  
  
**Military Invasion**

The South African Air Force hits a major SWAPO orientation camp near Lubango, about 125 miles north of the Namibian border as South African aggression increases with a large number of military actions.

South  
Africa  
  
July-  
September  
  
**Military Invasion**

South African forces launch Operation Protea in Cuando-Cubango Province, driving 200 miles into Angola. South African aircraft reportedly destroy all Angolan radar and antiaircraft sites within a 95 mile strip north of the Namibian border.

Namibia  
South  
Africa  
  
November  
  
**Military Invasion**

South African forces launch Operation Daisy, a 3-week raid 150 miles inside Angola, destroying a SWAPO regional headquarters and military command post. The main oil refinery in Luanda is attacked, allegedly by South African seaborne commandos.

1982

Zambia  
  
February  
  
**Insurgency**

UNITA guerrillas harass villagers in western Zambia, claiming the territory as their own.

South  
Africa  
  
March-  
April  
  
**Military Invasion**

South African forces strike deep into the southern Angolan province of Cunene, bombing the Chidemba region.

April-  
October  
  
**Insurgency**

UNITA guerrillas sabotage the Benguela Railroad on an average of one action per day all along the line and escalate attacks nearer to Luanda. Fifteen Red Cross workers are kidnaped in Cunene Province along with a number of others from the Huambo District. FNLA activities recommence in the Uige and Zaire regions.

South  
Africa  
  
November  
  
**Military Invasion**

South African marines make a seaborne raid north of Namibe and blow up two bridges on a vital rail link to Angola's interior.

Namibia South Africa Zambia	1978	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Hundreds of Namibian refugees are massacred by South African troops in the SWAPO base town of Cassinga and many others are taken to Mariental in Namibia during Operation Reindeer. SWAPO and Zambian forces respond by shelling the Capriviian capital and garrison of Katima Mulilo.
Sao Tome and Principe	1978	Foreign Military Intervention	In response to a request from Sao Tome and Principe, Angola sends a large number of troops to the islands to provide security against a threatened invasion by exiled opponents of the regime.
Namibia South Africa	1979	<b>Military Invasion Insurgency</b>	South African troops and aircraft raid SWAPO guerrilla bases in Angola. South African security forces attack the southern Angolan town of N'Giva by air. UNITA scores major successes in an offensive against MPLA forces in the southeast, gaining control of a large area along the border with Namibia.
Zimbabwe	1979	Military Invasion	Rhodesian forces launch an airstrike on a Zimbabwe African People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA) camp in Angola.
	<u>1980</u>		
South Africa	May- June	<b>Military Invasion</b>	In Operation Sceptic, South African forces raid twice across the Namibian border and occupy the area around N'Giva in southern Cunene Province for 3 weeks.
Namibia South Africa	August	<b>Insurgency Military Invasion</b>	UNITA guerrillas attack and set fire to the large oil installations at Lobito port. South African troops based in Namibia launch a major incursion into southern Angola against SWAPO guerrillas.



control of Luanda with heavy reinforcements of Soviet equipment as Angola becomes independent. Savimbi formally declares war on the MPLA and fighting resumes.

1975  
**Foreign Military Intervention  
Insurgency**

A Cuban troop buildup begins with the installation of the MPLA government. FLEC starts fighting on the border of Angola and Zaire, but is quickly defeated by Cuban troops. South Africa moves heavily armed forces into southern Angola, penetrating 440 miles with UNITA and FNLA troops up the coast. UNITA takes control of the hydroelectric dam at Matala and captures Benguela and nearby towns. Cuban troops are reinforced, stopping the UNITA advance. Soviet troops arrive in Luanda with tank crews and fighter pilots. The FNLA is driven out of Caxito. The MPLA recaptures FNLA holdings in the north, then drives south, capturing UNITA strongholds on the coast.

Namibia  
South  
Africa

1975  
**Military Invasion  
Insurgency**

SWAPO camps open in Angola. South African troops cross the Namibian border into Angola in hot pursuit of guerrillas. After the killing of several South African soldiers in Namibia, South African forces retaliate by raiding two SWAPO camps in Angola.

1976  
**Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention**

The MPLA captures a number of cities from the FNLA and UNITA despite the efforts of South African forces to halt MPLA and Cuban advances in the south. FNLA and UNITA guerrillas return to bush warfare. South Africa announces that all troops will be withdrawn from Angola. A Cuban-backed MPLA drive cuts UNITA links with Namibia. FLEC activity increases in Cabinda.

1977  
**Insurgency**

UNITA guerrillas blow up the Benguela railroad bridge and raid settlements and villages.

	1961	Rebellion
	1961	Insurgency
	1962	Insurgency
Namibia	1966	Insurgency
	1968-69	Insurgency
	1971	Insurgency
	1974	Rebellion Insurgency
	1975	Insurgency

Cotton workers strike in northcentral Malage district in opposition to the system of compulsory cotton growing. Portuguese leader Salazar dispatches troops and bombers from Portugal.

An FNLA-led Kongo peasant insurrection in the north results in a Portuguese massive aerial bombardment and the deaths of thousands of whites and blacks.

MPLA guerrillas attack the House of Military Detention, the Civil Prison, and the City Police Station in Luanda; Portuguese paratroopers repulse the attack, forcing the MPLA into exile.

The MPLA, based in Zambia, opens hostilities in eastern Angola, also striking into Cabinda. Heavy fighting begins between MPLA and FNLA guerrillas. SWAPO launches its armed struggle, attacking two Portuguese trading stores in Angola on the way to Namibia.

Large numbers of MPLA rebels begin operating from Zaire and Zambia. Clashes between MPLA and UNITA guerrillas break out; UNITA begins cooperating with SWAPO to offset supply problems in return for shelter in Zaire and guides for penetration into Caprivi.

Sporadic fighting between MPLA guerrillas and Portuguese troops occurs in the countryside.

Race riots in Luanda are repressed by Portuguese troops. Supporters of rival liberation groups clash; the army is increasingly involved in peacekeeping operations between the groups. The transitional government set up by Portugal collapses as fierce fighting breaks out between the MPLA, FNLA, and UNITA.

Fighting between the MPLA, FNLA and UNITA continues. The FNLA gains control in the north. MPLA gains

## ANGOLA

Independence: November 1975

Conflict in Angola has centered around the prolonged military confrontation between the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), and South African military occupation in the south. The conflict between the MPLA and UNITA can be traced back to the formation in the 1950s and 1960s of three rival opposition groups to Portuguese rule: the MPLA under Agostinho Neto, UNITA under Jonas Savimbi, and the National Front of Angolan Liberation (FNLA) under Holden Roberto. All three movements became involved in an active military struggle against Portuguese rule. Fighting between the MPLA and the FNLA began in 1961 when a bloody uprising by the FNLA in the north resulted in a massive repression by the Portuguese colonial government which nearly destroyed the MPLA. The FNLA used this as an opportunity, with Zairean support, to further decimate MPLA ranks. In 1964 newly independent Zambia provided the MPLA with a rear base, bringing the organization back to life. By 1966 the MPLA's struggle for liberation began, and it soon gained popular support.

The Portuguese army coup of April 1974 brought an end to colonial rule in Angola and the introduction of a tripartite transitional government composed of all three movements. But the FNLA and UNITA soon engaged in armed confrontation with the MPLA, and following independence in November 1975, a systematic escalation of the conflict occurred, sparked by the arrival of Cuban troops in support of the now-ruling MPLA government and heavily armed South African units coming in from Namibia in support of FNLA and UNITA resistance. MPLA troops soon flushed FNLA rebels out of their stronghold in the north, greatly reducing the organization's potency. Since then, UNITA has been the primary group in the military confrontation. A sessionist movement in Cabinda, the Front for the Liberation of Cabinda Enclave (FLEC), has also been in conflict with the MPLA.

South African armed forces first invaded southern Angola in the mid-1970s in support of UNITA and FNLA opposition to the MPLA government, but more recently they have engaged in numerous incursions and occupations during search and destroy operations against South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) guerrillas who have established base camps in southern Angola. South Africa also provides military support to UNITA rebels. The February 1984 ceasefire and South Africa's agreement to withdraw its forces from southern Angola are being implemented at the present.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1960	Rebellion	Portuguese armed forces fire on a crowd demonstrating in Catete against Neto's imprisonment and kill or arrest all inhabitants of Neto's home village of Bengo and of neighboring Icolo.

1975 Unsuccessful Coup

Conflict between the paracommandos of dismissed Captain Aikpe and the gendarmerie results in Aikpe's execution and the reorganization of the military.

1977 Unsuccessful Coup

A group of mercenaries led by Bob Denard tries to overthrow the Kerekou Government with an unsuccessful armed assault on the capital.

## BOTSWANA

Independence: September 1966

Conflict in Botswana has been infrequent and caused by external insurgencies, first in neighboring Rhodesia during the independence struggle, and more recently as the result of the pursuit by Zimbabwean security forces of Zimbabwe African People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA) rebels across the border.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Zimbabwe	1976	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Rhodesian security forces pursuing ZIPRA guerrillas attack a police barracks near Francistown.
Zimbabwe	1978	<b>Military Invasion</b>	A number of Botswana soldiers are killed and several others injured by Rhodesian troops pursuing ZIPRA guerrillas into Botswana territory.
South Africa	1979	Border Incident	South African police and suspected ANC guerrillas clash near the border in South Africa. The guerrillas flee to Botswana, leading to South African threats of hot pursuit raids.
Zimbabwe	1979	<b>Military Invasion</b>	A Rhodesian commando group abducts 14 ZAPU officials in Botswana and blows up Kasangula ferry, the country's only link to the north.
	<u>1982</u>		
South Africa	December	Border Incident	Botswana shoots down a private South African plane over northwest Botswana.
	<u>1983</u>		
Zimbabwe	October- November	Border Incident <b>Military Invasion</b>	Zimbabwean troops and Botswana army troops clash four kilometers inside Botswana's territory when Zimbabwean troops retaliate for the actions of gangs of bandits

Zimbabwe February Border Incident

1984

from Botswana. A unit of the Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA) crosses into Botswana, attacking the village of Maitengwe. A battle breaks out when they encounter troops of the Botswana Defence Force before they are airlifted to safety.

A clash between the Botswana Defence Force and the ZNA results in the death of one member of the ZNA.

## BURUNDI

Independence: July 1962

Conflict in Burundi is rooted in historical ethnic struggles between the elite Tutsi minority and the majority Hutu which erupted into the brutal and arbitrary extermination of hundreds of thousands of Hutus in 1972. Although the Bagaza government, which took power in 1976, has appointed a number of Hutus to high positions, bitter ethnic rivalries persist.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1965	Unsuccessful Coup	Premier Leopold Biha is wounded by Hutu politicians. Defense Secretary Michael Micombero is given dictatorial powers.
	1966	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	Colonel Michel Micombero overthrows the monarchy of King Ntare V and declares himself President of the new republic.
Rwanda	1966	Border Incident	Tutsi raiders make regular armed incursions into Rwanda.
Zaire	1972	Unsuccessful Coup Foreign Military Intervention	Hundreds of Hutu troops are massacred following an abortive Hutu-sponsored coup attempt with the help of Zairean troops requested by Micombero.
	1972	<b>Rebellion</b>	Tensions between the minority Tutsi elite and the majority Hutus worsens, exploding into the massacre of hundreds of thousands of Hutus.
Tanzania	1972-73	Rebellion Military Invasion	Burundian forces carry out several large raids into Tanzanian territory against thousands of Hutus fleeing into Tanzania.
	1976	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza overthrows the Micombero regime.

1981

Zaire

August

Border Dispute

Burundi and Zaire move troops to their common border near Lake Tanganyika after Burundi moves a border post to a new position on the disputed Little Rusizi branch of the Rusizi River Delta.



## CAMEROON

Independence: January 1960

Aside from the guerrilla activities of the Union of the Cameroon Peoples (UPC) in the early 1960s, Cameroon has been free of severe internal political upheaval. The peaceful transition of power from Ahmadou Ahidjo to Paul Biya in 1982 has been marred by the April 1984 unsuccessful attempt by northern elements in the Presidential Guard, loyal to Ahidjo, to unseat Biya.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1960-63	Rebellion Foreign Military Intervention	Terrorists of the banned UPC begin violent attacks in Douala and Yaounde. French troops are called in to help put down the rebellion as unrest spreads throughout the country.
Nigeria	1970	Border Dispute	Violence breaks out between Cameroonian and Nigerian border authorities and nationals of both countries illegally crossing from one country to another along the ill-defined swampy border area.
	1979	Rebellion	Serious clashes break out in the north at Doule over the cancellation of a school project. The army reacts brutally, resulting in a massacre of the local population.
	<u>1981</u>		
Nigeria	May	Border Dispute	Five Nigerian soldiers are killed in a clash with Cameroonian border guards as the result of an on-going dispute over potential oil-rich territory.
	<u>1983</u>		
Nigeria	December	Border Dispute	Nigeria claims that Cameroonian gendarmes crossed the border into Nigeria and harassed citizens, destroying their property, in the area where violence had occurred in 1981.

1984

April

Unsuccessful Coup

Northern members of the Presidential Guard, loyal to former President Ahidjo, seize the radio station and airport, and surround the presidential palace. Troops loyal to the Biya regime overcome the revolt.

## CAPE VERDE

Independence: July 1975

The African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), which changed its name to the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV) in January 1981 following the November 1980 coup d'etat in Guinea-Bissau, has been headed by President Aristides Pereira since independence from Portugal in 1975. Despite severe economic problems caused by a severe drought in the late 1970s, the Pereira regime has remained stable and the country has suffered no significant conflict.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Independence: August 1960

Under the regime of Jean-Bedel Bokassa, little open political opposition was evident in the country. But toward the end of Bokassa's regime, after he declared the end of the Republic and the beginning of the Central African Empire in late 1976, opposition movements began to form in the face of economic deterioration. These included the Central African Movement for National Liberation led by former Prime Minister Ange Patasse, and the Oubanguian Patriotic Front led by exiled nationalist Abel Goumba who at independence had formed the opposition party, Movement for the Evolution of Central Africa (MEDAC). In 1979, the opposition groups formed a common front against the Bokassa regime, paving the way to the French-backed takeover of power by former President David Dacko who restored the country to a Republic. As the result of weak popular support and the loss of French backing, Dacko's regime was soon taken over by the military under General Andre Kolingba.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1960	Foreign Military Intervention	A French military garrison provides the country's only defense forces, supporting the Dacko regime against the more radical Abel Goumba, head of MEDAC.
	1966	Coup d'etat	Colonel Jean-Bedel Bokassa seizes power from David Dacko.
Zaire	1979	Rebellion Foreign Military Intervention	Student riots erupt in Bangui over the imposition of special uniforms. At Bokassa's request, Zaire sends in troops to suppress the riots. Bokassa's imperial guards are accused of stabbing and beating to death schoolchildren who had been part of the uniform protest.
	1979	Coup d'etat Foreign Military Intervention	Emperor Bokassa is overthrown with the aid of French troops. David Dacko is installed as the new leader of the regime.

1981

July                      Insurgency

The Central African Movement for National Liberation claims responsibility for a grenade attack in a Bangui cinema frequented by French troops. Antiregime violence breaks out from three opposition parties, resulting in the declaration of a state of emergency.

September              **Coup d'etat**

President Dacko is overthrown by General Andre Kolingba.

1982

March                      Unsuccessful Coup

Ange Patasse masterminds a plot, supported by opposition elements in the armed forces, to overthrow the Kolingba regime, but is thwarted in the attempt.

## CHAD

Independence: August 1960

The civil war in Chad has been in progress almost since independence. It emerged out of the animosity between the predominantly Muslim north, which had traditionally dominated the area, and the Christian and animist south, which was favored in the colonial period. When southerners took over Chad at the time of independence from France, northern dissatisfaction soon led to rebellion. The 20-plus years of war have produced a complicated series of alliances and foreign military interventions which have shifted with the constantly changing situation in the country.

The establishment of a one-party system under President Ngarta Tombalbaye in 1962, generally accepted in the south, aroused opposition in the north and led to the formation of the National Liberation Front of Chad (FROLINAT) which has received support from Libya over the years with interruptions caused by the refusal of FROLINAT leaders to back Libya's annexation of the Aozou strip in the extreme north. FROLINAT was first led by Hissein Habre, but internal divisions led to his replacement by Goukouni Oueddei, forming the roots of the present conflict between the supporters of the two men. In the capital, the Tombalbaye regime was overthrown by a group of young officers, bringing to power General Felix Malloum who had French support. Despite Libyan support, FROLINAT was defeated in 1977 by the French-backed government forces, an event which destroyed reconciliation. In the meantime, Habre had formed the Armed Forces of the North (FAN), promptly supplied by France (which preferred Habre to Malloum) with modern weapons. FAN was supposed to be joined with the Chad National Army in 1978 with Habre's appointment as Malloum's Prime Minister and the formation of a new government, but this arrangement soon broke down as Habre's FAN troops defeated those of Malloum.

The March 1979 Kano (Nigeria) agreements formed a coalition Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) with Goukouni Oueddei as President and Hissein Habre as Minister of Defense. Although GUNT had full French support, conflict between Goukouni and Habre prevented it from governing effectively. By early 1980, fighting had broken out between the forces of the two men, and Goukouni called on Libyan troops for assistance. Habre was defeated and driven into exile. Libyan troops remained in Chad until Goukouni asked them to leave in mid-1981 following a serious battle in the north between GUNT forces and rebels under Ahmat Acyl, a former Goukouni supporter. Habre's FAN immediately stepped up their offensive, beginning a new series of fierce battles with GUNT forces. By mid-1982, FAN had defeated the GUNT troops, captured N'Djamena, and forced Goukouni into exile in Libya. The civil war exploded once again in June 1983 when Goukouni entered into northern Chad. Fighting between the two sides brought military intervention from France and Zaïre as well as Libya, a situation which persists to the present.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1963	Rebellion	Violence breaks out in N'Djamena following a northern conspiracy against the one-party system.
Sudan	1965	<b>Civil War</b> Foreign Military Intervention	FROLINAT forms in the north in opposition to the southern Tombalbaye government. The Sudanese Government offers the rebels sanctuary and equipment.
	1965	Rebellion	The Moudi, stirred by the northern FROLINAT Muslims, attack Chad security forces in the southern province of Guera. The Toubou also become involved. Repression by government troops is harsh.
Sudan	1966	<b>Civil War</b> <b>Military Invasion</b>	FROLINAT rebels conduct large-scale raids from Sudan, causing President Tombalbaye to close the border and to order his army to fire on any Sudanese aircraft over Chad. Chadian troops conduct incursions into Sudan.
	1968	Mutiny	Toubou guards in the northern Tibesti region revolt in Aozou.
	1968	<b>Civil War</b> <b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	FROLINAT rebels raid from the Birao and Ndele regions of the Central African Republic. At the request of the Tombalbaye government, French troops arrive and intervene.
	1973	<b>Civil War</b> <b>Military Invasion</b>	FROLINAT rebels in central and southeast Chad launch three small attacks throughout the year. Libya moves its forces into the Aozou strip in the extreme north.
	1974	Civil War	FROLINAT rebels kidnap two French scientists, holding one for 33 months and the other for 17 months.
	1975	<b>Coup d'etat</b> <b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	President Tombalbaye is killed by a junta led by General Felix Malloum who seizes power with French help.

1977      Unsuccessful Coup  
Civil War

A group of armed men launch an unsuccessful attack on the presidential palace. A general offensive is mounted in the north by FROLINAT forces which capture Fada and Faya-Largeau.

Nigeria      1979      Civil War  
Foreign Military Intervention  
Military Invasion

The Malloum government collapses as Habre's FAN forces defeat the Chad National Army with the aid of FROLINAT rebels. Nigerian troops arrive in N'Djamena to police a ceasefire agreement between the north and south, but are soon ordered out of the country by the new government which claims they refuse to obey orders. Heavy fighting breaks out in N'Djamena between Goukouni's GUNT forces and members of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad. Libya launches an offensive in the north from the Aozou strip against GUNT forces. Skirmishes occur between the Libyan forces and Goukouni's forces at Faya-Largeau.

#### 1980

January      Civil War

Serious clashes break out between factional forces in the eastern Ouaddai district, triggering a new alliance between Goukouni's forces and another faction.

March      Civil War

Fighting breaks out as various armed factions compete for control of N'Djamena.

May-June      Civil War  
Foreign Military Intervention

Habre's FAN and two other factions join together to fight for power in N'Djamena. Fighting expands to outside of the capital. Libyan troops are involved in the fighting, attacking Habre's forces with mortar and artillery fire.

October-December      Civil War  
Foreign Military Intervention

At Goukouni's request, Libya sends in several thousand troops to fight against Habre's FAN forces. The latter are soon pushed out of the capital and flee to Cameroon. Libyan troops occupy the capital.



1981

Nigeria February Border Dispute

Nigeria reinforces troops near the Lake Chad region because of fighting between villagers on the border over the claim of islands in the lake.

April

Civil War  
Foreign Military Intervention

Fighting breaks out between Goukouni's forces and those of AhmatACY1 in Abeche in the north. Libyan troops intervene, causing numerous casualties.

November-December Civil War

FAN forces take control of Abeche, Biltine, and Oum Hadjer, opening the road to N'Djamena. Fierce fighting breaks out in eastern Chad near the border with Sudan between FAN forces and those of AhmatACY1.

1982

January Civil War

Faya-Largeau is taken by FAN forces, placing a quarter of the country under their control.

June Civil War

Habre's FAN launch a military blitz, defeating the GUNT forces and capturing N'Djamena. Goukouni goes into exile in Libya.

1983

Nigeria April Border Dispute

Fighting breaks out between Chadian and Nigerian soldiers near Lake Chad. Chadian patrols attack Nigerian troops on Kinsara Island.

June-July Civil War

Goukouni's GUNT forces enter northern Chad from Libya and capture Faya-Largeau. Heavy fighting breaks out between FAN and GUNT forces in the north. Habre appeals to France for assistance.

August

Civil War  
Foreign Military Intervention

A commando battalion with air support arrives from Zaïre in support of the Habre regime. Government forces recapture the stronghold of Oum Chalouba, 200 miles southeast Faya-Largeau. French marine para-

troopers begin to arrive in N'Djamena along with aircraft and military flown in from Bouar in the Central African Republic.

1984

January      **Civil War  
Foreign Military Intervention**

Rebel forces shoot down a French Jaguar fighter plane, killing the pilot following a series of French air strikes prompted by a Libyan-backed raid through French lines near Ziguei. French forces retaliate by pushing 62 miles northward to the 16th parallel.

February      **Civil War**

A serious clash between government troops and GUNT forces occurs near Oum Chalouba in which the GUNT forces are defeated.

## COMOROS

Independence: July 1975

Since declaring independence from France, the Comoran Government has suffered from financial crises, externally supported coups, and a succession of natural calamities. Nonetheless, the regime of Ahmed Abdallah has been marred by relatively little conflict.

### CROSS

<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1975	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	Ahmed Abdallah is ousted by Ali Soilih with the help of the mercenary, Bob Denard.
	1978	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	Ahmed Abdallah is reinstalled as head of state with the help of Bob Denard and his mercenaries; Soilih is killed.
	<u>1981</u>		
	February	<b>Mutiny</b>	The army mutinies on the island of Grande Comore, but the mutiny is crushed by loyal Presidential Guard units.
	<u>1983</u>		
	March	Unsuccessful Coup	Three Australian mercenaries hired by John Pilgrim, a British mercenary who was allegedly hired by Prince Said Ali Kemal, former Ambassador to France and now living in Paris, are charged with plotting to overthrow the Abdallah regime.

## CONGO

Independence: August 1960

Since independence, the Congo has been rocked by a succession of coups caused by disagreements over political orientation coupled with tensions between the north and the south. The ruling Congolese Workers' Party (PCT) under Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso originated in the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) which declared itself for Marxism-Leninism and which was fostered by the assassinated former President Marien Nguabi (1968-1977) of whom Sassou-Nguesso was a follower. Since Sassou-Nguesso's rise to power in 1979, there has been no major conflict in the Congo.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1963	Rebellion	Mass demonstrations incited by the trade unions are held in Brazzaville to protest government plans for the creation of a one-party system. A general strike is called in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Loubomo.
	1966	Mutiny	Paratroops and militia mutiny in response to the dismissal of paratroop commander Captain Marien Nguabi, arresting Chief of General Staff Major David Moutsaka and other officers.
	1968	Coup d'etat Rebellion	President Massamba-Debat orders the dissolution of the MNR, sparking off riots which force his resignation. Nguabi seizes power and replaces the MNR with the PCT.
Zaire	1969	Border Incident	The Congolese Government claims that commandos from Zaire made an armed incursion into Brazzaville with the intention of overthrowing the Congolese regime.
	1970	Unsuccessful Coup	An invasion plot supported by members of the gendarmerie is defeated. The gendarmerie is subsequently dissolved and replaced by a "people's militia."
	1973	Unsuccessful Coup	Ange Diawara, dismissed as Vice-President in the first few months of the Nguabi regime, is allegedly behind a major plot to overthrow Nguabi. A widespread purge and restructuring of the military follow.

1977	Coup d'etat	President Nguabi is assassinated; former President Massamba-Debat is blamed and executed. A group of Nguabi's colleagues under Colonel Joachim Yhombi-Opango take power.
1979	Coup d'etat	Yhombi-Opango is overthrown by radical junior officers declaring themselves for "Marxism-Leninism;" Colonel Sassou-Nguesso takes power.

## DJIBOUTI

Independence: June 1977

One source of conflict in Djibouti has been the country's geographic position next to Somalia and Ethiopia, for it is directly related to the rivalry between the two major ethnic groups--the Afars, who are also found in Ethiopia, and the Issas, a clan of Somalis. Interethnic bitterness worsened with the 1966 expulsion of thousands of Issas and other Somalis from the territory, and was further aggravated with the outcomes of elections in 1967 and 1968 which favored the Afars. Violent agitation resulted, led by the official opposition party, the Issa-led African Popular League for Independence (LPAI) and the banned Front for the Somali Coast (FLCS). The French responded in 1977 with the granting of independence and the formation of a coalition government under LPAI leader Hassan Gouled who has been President ever since.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1966	Rebellion	Somali residents stage a mass demonstration which escalates into a violent confrontation with French security forces, resulting in the forcible expulsion of thousands of Somalis.
Somalia	1976	Insurgency Border Incident	The FLCS attacks a school bus full of children, demanding unconditional independence for Djibouti. French snipers end the incident. Troops from Somalia exchange fire with the French troops from across the border.
	1976	Insurgency	Armed clashes occur between the LPAI and supporters of Ali Aref, head of the territory's administration.

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Independence: October 1968

In August 1979, a coup toppled the government of Equatorial Guinea, terminating the 11-year dictatorial rule of Macias Nguema whose regime was characterized by genocide, religious repression, hostility to neighboring states, and economic collapse. President Teodoro Obiang Nguema has remained in power since the 1979 coup with the security assistance of Spain, the country's former colonial power.

### CROSS

<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1969	Unsuccessful Coup	Foreign Minister Atanasio Ndong is killed while trying to overthrow the government of Francisco Macias Nguema.
	1972	Border Dispute	Minor armed clashes occur between Equatorial Guinea and Gabon as the result of competing claims over several uninhabited islands in oil prospecting areas.
	1979	<b>Coup d'etat</b> Foreign Military Intervention	The government of Francisco Macias Nguema is toppled by Colonel Teodoro Obiang Nguema, the President's nephew. Moroccan soldiers fly in at the request of the new government to help guard the Presidential Palace. Also at the request of the new government, Spain sends military advisers to the country.
	<u>1981</u>		
	April	Unsuccessful Coup	An attempt to unseat President Nguema is made by members of the Presidential Guard which includes Moroccan troops. The attempt is foiled by security forces in Malabo after fighting in which a number of people are killed.
	<u>1983</u>		
	May	Unsuccessful Coup	A large number of the military are arrested after trying to assassinate President Nguema.

## ETHIOPIA

Independence: Never colonized.

The complexity of the conflict in Ethiopia is the result of the country's political system which has always been strongly centralized and dominated by Christian Amharic rule, its heterogeneous population and geographic position. Tracking the numerous insurgencies and internal opposition movements which have emerged through the years is further complicated by their diverse and sometimes varying sources of support. Another major dimension of conflict in Ethiopia comes from Somalia's claims to the Ogaden region. In 1977-78, the dispute over this territory exploded into full-fledged warfare in which the Soviet Union and Cuba became heavily involved on the Ethiopian side, ensuring an Ethiopian victory.

Most insurgency movements in the country have grown primarily out of opposition to Amharic rule, first under Emperor Haile Selassie and then under the ruling Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam. Some of these movements have sought regional autonomy, while those in Eritrea are fighting for independence. Since 1978, having crushed most other opposition, the PMAC has concentrated military actions against the insurgencies in Eritrea and Tigray. In Eritrea, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), which split from the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) in 1970, emerged as the dominant insurgent group in the province after defeating the ELF in a military conflict lasting from 1972 to 1974. Another smaller group is the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces (ELF-PLF) which split from the EPLF in 1976.

The Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), fighting for autonomy of Tigray Province, is opposed to the Mengistu regime and recently has become one of its greatest threats, especially because of military and strategic cooperation between the TPLF and the EPLF. Other groups fighting for regional autonomy are the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), the Afar Liberation Front (ALF), and the Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement (EPDM). However, none of these groups have caused significant military conflict. One opposition group that has caused significant conflict is the Somali-backed Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) in the Ogaden. (See Somalia for details on the WSLF.)

Two government opposition groups emerged in the mid-1970s. The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP) began its armed struggle in 1975, but was almost destroyed by 1978 following the PMAC's "red terror" campaign against the organization. The Ethiopian Democratic Union (EDU) gained some temporary successes in the northwest in 1977, but soon lost its strength. In 1981, the remaining leaders of the two groups formed the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Ethiopia (DFLE) which has periodically caused significant conflict. At the present time, the conflicts in Eritrea and Tigray are still very active, and the conflict in the Ogaden continues.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1960	Unsuccessful Coup	The Imperial Household Guard tries unsuccessfully to overthrow Emperor Haile Selassie.



Somalia	1961	Border War	Military units of Ethiopia and Somalia meet in combat on the border in the Ogaden.
Somalia	1963-64	Border War <b>Military Invasion</b>	Somali nomads conduct raids into eastern Ethiopia, causing the dispute over the Ogaden to flare up. Somalia's military forces launch an attack into Ethiopia.
Sudan	1964-65	Insurgency Military Invasion	Ethiopian troops make incursions into Sudan to attack ELF camps.
Sudan	1967	<b>Insurgency</b> Foreign Military Intervention	The first large-scale offensive is launched against the Eritrean rebels by government forces. ELF bases in Sudan are closed and relocated to Aden.
Sudan	1969	<b>Insurgency</b> Foreign Military Intervention	Numeiri's rise to power in Sudan results in the reinstatement of military aid and base camps to the ELF rebels. The ELF launches a new series of attacks on Ethiopian Airlines planes, mines roads, ambushes police and army units, and briefly kidnaps the US Consul-General in Asmara.
	1970-71	<b>Insurgency</b>	The government unleashes the Second Division of its Armed Forces in Eritrea. After months of fierce battles, the government forces are withdrawn.
Sudan	1971	Insurgency Foreign Military Intervention	The ELF is expelled from Sudan.
	1972-74	<b>Insurgency</b>	The ELF expands its activities into urban areas and incidents of violence multiply. Rivalry between the ELF and EPLF erupts into a military conflict between the two groups. The EPLF emerges as the dominant group.
	1974	<b>Mutiny</b>	Junior officers in Asmara (Eritrea Province) mutiny. The revolt spreads to the capital and Harar, and among all divisions of the army, the airborne unit, and the air force. The government resigns as a 4-day general strike begins.

	1974	Coup d'etat
	1974	Insurgency
Somalia	1974	Border War
	1975	Insurgency
	1976	Unsuccessful Coup
	1976	Insurgency
Somalia	1976-77	Border War
	1976-78	Insurgency
Somalia	1977-78	Border War Foreign Military Intervention

Emperor Haile Selassie is overthrown and the PMAC is established.

A battle between government forces and Eritrean guerrillas of all groups erupts in which Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, is assaulted.

Bloody border skirmishes between Ethiopia and Somalia break out.

The ELF and EPLF launch a joint massive attack against army positions in and around Asmara. Government forces repulse the attack, but the countryside is controlled by guerrillas. PMAC forces attack Afar warriors in the eastern lowlands. Afar warriors damage the key bridge on the Assab road. The ELF and EPLF resume attacks on Asmara. Other dissident groups begin to fight in Woillo and Afar Provinces. Government troops react brutally, driving more of the local populations to join the insurgent movements.

Divisions within the PMAC lead to an abortive coup after which nine leaders are executed.

A British journalist is kidnaped by the TPLF and is released shortly thereafter.

WSLF guerrillas and Somali troops attack Ethiopian forces in the Ogaden.

The EPRP engages in sporadic bloody encounters, assassinations and counterassassinations. The PMAC responds with mass murders. Clashes between PMAC forces and EPRP rebels in Addis Ababa result in many deaths and arrests. Eritrean guerrillas of the EPLF, ELF and ELF-PLF seize control of 95 percent of Eritrea.

Ethiopian and Somali troops engage in full-scale warfare in the Ogaden. Soviet and Cuban troops fight with Ethiopian troops. Ethiopian forces drive Somali forces from the Ogaden.

	1973	Insurgency	PMAC forces take the offensive in Eritrea, recapturing all but Nakfa in the northcentral hill country.
	1979	Insurgency	TPLF guerrillas capture four towns and block the main road to Addis Ababa during a sudden series of advances. Fighting between WSLF guerrillas and Ethiopian troops intensifies in the Ogaden.
	<u>1980</u>		
Somalia	March	Insurgency <b>Border War</b>	Fighting breaks out between Ethiopian troops and WSLF guerrillas in the Ogaden. Ethiopia launches air raids into Somalia.
Somalia	May-June	<b>Border War</b>	Large-scale fighting breaks out once again in the Ogaden between Ethiopian and Somali troops. Ethiopian MiG fighter planes bomb the border area of Dolo in Somalia which is heavily populated by refugees from Eritrea.
Somalia	September	Border War	Six Somali units launch a two-pronged incursion into Ethiopia's Bale Province. Ethiopian air and ground forces continue to attack Somalia's Dolo district.
	<u>1981</u>		
	January-December	Insurgency	TPLF activity extends from hit and run raids along the main roads in Tigray into the neighboring southern regions of Gondar and Wollo.
Somalia	June	Border War	Ethiopian troops launch a series of air raids against towns in Somalia.
	<u>1982</u>		
	January	Insurgency	EPLF guerrillas launch a mortar attack on the airfield at Keren and the airport at Asmara. The TPLF launches a steady series of attacks on main roads leading through Tigray into Eritrea.

	January-March	Insurgency
	February-May	Insurgency Foreign Military Intervention
Somalia	July	Border War
Kenya	August	Border Incident
	December	Insurgency
	<u>1983</u>	
	February-April	Insurgency
	Summer	Insurgency
Somalia	July	Border War
	August-September	Insurgency

The OLF engages in antigovernment activities. The EDU component of the DFLE becomes active in Wollega Province, forcing the government to commit several battalions to the province.

PMAC troops launch the Red Star military operation in Eritrea with Soviet military support. PMAC forces fail to advance beyond four miles of EPLF-held Nakfa.

Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) guerrillas and Ethiopian troops attack the Somali border towns of Balambale and Goldogob. Ethiopian troops initiate new fighting in regions along the border with Somalia which Somali forces repulse.

Ethiopian militiamen raid Kenyan encampments in Mandera, killing 29 people and taking camels and cattle.

The Tigray insurgency escalates and TPLF guerrillas gain control of most of the countryside, leaving only the major towns in government hands.

PMAC forces launch a large-scale offensive in Tigray to break communications between the TPLF and EPLF. TPLF guerrillas capture eight famine relief workers.

The newly formed EPDM in Wollo begins to fight with TPLF support. A series of TPLF operations take place to the southeast of Tigray, deep in northern Wollo Province.

Ethiopia launches a series of attacks along the Somali border which are repulsed by Somali troops.

The TPLF captures 11 Swiss relief workers, releasing them soon afterwards. A new PMAC mobilization against the TPLF begins in the Wollo region.

October	<b>Insurgency</b>	WSLF guerrillas launch a raid on the Jigjiga central prison, escalating conflict in the Ogaden.
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1984

Somalia	January	<b>Insurgency</b> Border War	WSLF guerrillas attack two trains on the Addis Ababa and Djibouti lines. The Ethiopian Air Force bombs various targets in northwest Somalia in reprisal.
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	January-March	<b>Insurgency</b>	Fighting between EPLF guerrillas and PMAC forces intensifies in the northern corner of Eritrea. The EPLF, during 3 days of fighting with PMAC forces on the 60-mile Alghena front, overruns all government positions, scoring the largest victory yet.
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	May	<b>Insurgency</b>	EPLF guerrillas attack the air base at Asmara, destroying aircraft and several buildings including a munitions depot and a gasoline depot.
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## GABON

Independence: August 1960

The only significant conflict in Gabon was caused by friction between President Leon M'Ba, who served from independence until his death in 1967, and Jean Hilaire Aubame, who headed the Gabonese branch of the Party of African Regrouping (PRA) led by Leopold Senghor of Senegal. Aubame's temporary seizure of the government in 1964 after losing his foreign affairs portfolio was quickly squelched by French military intervention, an action resulting from defense agreements which France and Gabon had signed in 1960. The transfer of power to Omar Bongo in 1967 was peaceful, and the Bongo regime has been free of serious conflict up to the present.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1964	Unsuccessful Coup <b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	A military coup deposes President Leon M'Ba and sets up a Revolutionary Committee under the leadership of Aubame. At M'Ba's request, French troops intervene militarily to restore him to power.
Equatorial Guinea	1972	Border Dispute	Minor armed clashes occur between troops of Equatorial Guinea and Gabon as the result of competing claims over several uninhabited islands in oil prospecting areas.
Zaire	1979	Foreign Military Intervention	Gabonese troops, part of the African intervention force in Shaba Province, Zaire during the 1978 uprising, leave Zaire.

GAMBIA

Independence: April 1967

Gambia had a reputation for a stable and tolerant government under President Dawda Jawara until disaffection in the Field Forces in 1980, spurred by leftist government opponent Kukoi Samba Sanyang, expanded into an 8-day insurrection in the capital which was quelled with Senegalese military intervention. Many deaths were reported. This event resulted in the confederation of Gambia and Senegal in February 1982. Previously, Gambia had been reluctant to join Senegal, but it was in need of continued Senegalese military protection, a situation which persists to the present. Today, Gambia and Senegal remain confederated, although each country has retained its sovereignty. Economic and other mergers have yet to be consolidated.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	<u>1980</u>		
Senegal	October	<b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	Senegalese troops are deployed in Banjul for maneuvers with Gambian Field Forces amid rumors of a coup plot from within the Field Forces allegedly inspired by Libya.
	<u>1981</u>		
Senegal	July-August	Unsuccessful Coup <b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	President Dawda Jawara is temporarily deposed by a leftist coup led by a group including disaffected Field Force members under the leadership of Kukoi Samba Sanyang, an opponent of the Jawara regime. Two thousand Senegalese troops come to Jawara's aid and crush the coup, restoring Jawara to power. Libya is accused of inspiring the attempt, though evidence does not support the accusation.

## GHANA

Independence: March 1957

In the past 18 years, beginning with the ouster of Kwame Nkrumah's civilian regime in 1966 by the military, Ghana has undergone numerous power changeovers characterized by the failure of its civilian governments. Political instability has been caused primarily by the gradual deterioration of the economy. The failure of the civilian Progress Party under Kofi Busia, brought into power in October 1969 under elections sponsored by the military National Liberation Council regime, can be traced to the inability of its leaders to institute sound measures for economic recovery and social reform. The civilian regime was overthrown by the military in 1972, and the Supreme Military Council under Lieutenant-Colonel Ignatius Kutu Acheampong began a serious program of economic reform which failed. Acheampong's increasing loss of support led to his ouster by Lieutenant-General Frederick Akuffo who reluctantly made plans for a move back to civilian rule. The 1979 coup by Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings which ended the Supreme Military Council regime was almost immediately followed by the Rawlings' sponsored elections which brought the civilian regime of Hilla Limann to power, but this regime was also unable to pull Ghana out of its economic morass, and it was overthrown by Jerry Rawlings in late 1981. Although Rawlings remains as Head of State, there have been incidents indicating unrest in the military.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Upper Volta	1963	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Ghanaian forces occupy a 50-mile strip of land controlled by Upper Volta.
	1966	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	President Kwame Nkrumah is ousted in a coup launched by the army and police. The army establishes the National Liberation Council under the Chairmanship of General Joseph Ankrah.
	1972	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	A section of the army under Colonel Ignatius Kutu Acheampong seizes power from President Busia. A National Redemption Council is organized.
	1978	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	Acheampong is ousted in a palace coup led by his Chief of Defence Staff, Lieutenant-General Frederick Akuffo.
	1979	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	A coup is attempted by a group of Air Force officers led by Jerry Rawlings but is initially unsuccessful. A short time later, a military uprising frees Rawlings from prison and installs him as head of state.



1981

December **Coup d'etat**

Rawlings deposes the Hilla Limann government.

1982

February **Mutiny  
Rebellion**

Several clashes occur between army officers and enlisted men, most notably in Takoradi. Clashes also break out between civilians and army units, notably in Kumasi, because of the unruly conduct of sections of the armed forces.

November **Unsuccessful Coup**

Members of the military attempt to overthrow the Rawlings regime, but are crushed by loyal troops.

1983

June **Unsuccessful Coup**

A group of soldiers led by Sergeant Malik, who had escaped to Togo after the November 1982 attempt, attacks three prisons in Accra and Nsawam, releasing a large number of military intelligence and other servicemen who had been detained following previous attempts. They also attack the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation before they are repelled.

## GUINEA

Independence: October 1958

From independence until his death in 1984, Sekou Toure remained as Guinea's head of state. Sekou Toure headed a regime which ruthlessly suppressed all opposition and drove large numbers of Guineans into exile. Although plagued by conspiracies and assassination attempts, the government remained basically unscathed. However, shortly following Sekou Toure's death, a coup led by a group of junior army officers overthrew the interim government.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Guinea- Bissau Senegal	1968	<b>Military Invasion Insurgency</b>	Portuguese troops launch raids on African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) guerrillas, based in Senegal and Guinea, fighting for the independence of Guinea-Bissau.
	1969	Rebellion	Unrest breaks out in the national army as some members plot to separate the Labe region from the rest of the country.
	1970	Unsuccessful Coup <b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	A large group of exiled Guinean opponents to the Sekou Toure regime led by Portuguese officers land off of Conakry and destroy a presidential residence and other buildings before being repelled by government troops, unleashing a reign of terror.
Sierra Leone	1971	<b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	Guinean troops are flown to Sierra Leone following a mutiny in Sierra Leone's military and remain in the country for 2 years.
	1977	Rebellion	Riots begun in Conakry by market women protesting police abuse of power spread to many towns. Three governors are killed.

Guinea-Bissau	<u>1980</u>		
	June	Border Dispute	A long-standing offshore territorial dispute with Guinea flares up; Guinea-Bissau sends troops to the border.
Sierra Leone	<u>1983</u>		
	November	Border Dispute	Guinea sends troops into Sierra Leone's southern border region as a result of a border dispute.
	<u>1984</u>		
	April	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	Junior army officers seize power from interim President Louis Lansana Beavogui after the death of Sekou Toure. Colonel Lansana Conte emerges as Head of State.

## GUINEA-BISSAU

Independence: September 1974

The war of independence waged by the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) under the leadership of Amilcar Cabral against the Portuguese colonizers lasted from 1963 to 1974. The conflict involved a number of external actors, including neighboring Guinea and Senegal which harbored and provided bases for the PAIGC guerrillas, as well as many Soviet bloc countries, China, and Algeria which provided instructors either in Guinea and Senegal to train PAIGC recruits or in their own countries to where recruits were sent. Toward the end of the war, the Soviet Union provided the guerrillas with relatively sophisticated weapons systems. The end of the war and the onset of independence brought peace to the country. However, in 1980 a coup occurred which brought former guerrilla commander Joao Bernardo Vieira to power.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1963	Insurgency	The PAIGC begins an armed struggle to overthrow Portuguese colonial rule.
Guinea Senegal	1968	Insurgency	PAIGC guerrillas begin to inflict considerable damage on Portuguese troops which respond by launching raids on PAIGC guerrillas based in Senegal and Guinea.
	1971	Insurgency Foreign Military Intervention	Heavy fighting breaks out between PAIGC guerrillas and the army. The guerrillas mount a direct offensive against Bissau. A small number of Cubans join the guerrillas.
	1973	Insurgency	PAIGC guerrillas, operating from Senegal and Guinea, obtain ground-to-air missiles, shaking the confidence of the Portuguese troops.
Senegal	1974	Insurgency	PAIGC guerrillas shoot down Portuguese jet fighter planes and launch a long-range weapon bombardment from Senegal and Guinea. A Portuguese commando unit destroys the guerrilla base of Kumbabori in Senegal.

	<u>1980</u>	
Guinea	June	Border Dispute
	November	<b>Coup d'etat</b>
	<u>1984</u>	
Senegal	January	Border Dispute

A long-standing offshore territorial dispute with Guinea flares up; Guinea-Bissau sends troops to the border.

President Luis Cabral is replaced with a "Council of the Revolution" headed by Joao Bernardo "Nino" Vieira.

As the result of a dispute over an offshore oil drilling site, both Senegal and Guinea-Bissau send in warships off Cape Skiring, and a large number of Senegalese soldiers move into the Casamance region.

## IVORY COAST

Independence: August 1960

The Ivory Coast, under the leadership of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny since independence, has experienced little significant conflict. Sporadic political unrest has emerged in the form of coup plots which have been aborted early in their planning and antigovernment uprisings led by regional ethnic groups.

<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1969	Insurgency	A secessionist movement in the southeast led by Agni militants is subdued by army units.
	1970	Rebellion	An antigovernment uprising by Bete tribesmen is put down by the army and police.
Zaire	1979	Foreign Military Intervention	Troops from the Ivory Coast, part of the African intervention force in Zaire's Shaba Province during the 1978 uprising, leave Zaire.

## KENYA

Independence: December 1963

Conflict in the early 1960s centered around the struggle of Kikuyu peasants in the central highlands, organized into the Land and Freedom Army (LFA), to regain the land expropriated from them by the British colonial government. The Kikuyu had originally organized the LFA in the early 1950s when the bloody "Mau Mau" uprising against the British settlers resulted in an LFA defeat. LFA remnants, reviving their struggle in the early years of Jomo Kenyatta's coalition government, returned to the forests and began military operations anew, demanding plots of land from the government. The rebellion was soon squelched after independence by police in the Meru district who killed a number of LFA leaders and guerrillas. Another conflict was brewing in the northeast region which, because it is inhabited primarily by ethnic Somali, was claimed by Somalia. Although Kenyan armed forces launched a campaign against the Somali raiders between 1963 and 1967 which resulted in thousands of deaths, Somali elements have carried out intermittent attacks since then. The most serious threat to civilian rule in Kenya occurred in 1982 with an attempted coup d'etat by the Air Force against the government of Daniel Arap Moi who had come to power after Kenyatta's death in 1978.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1963	<b>Rebellion</b>	Members of the LFA demand plots of land from the coalition government headed by Jomo Kenyatta. Kenyatta's refusal results in new military actions in the forests during which the police in Meru district launch a campaign to liquidate the LFA.
Somalia	1963-67	Border Dispute <b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	Somali raiders ambush a Kenyan police patrol, setting off terrorism in the northern frontier district. The British supply Kenya with weapons and officers.
	1964	Mutiny Foreign Military Intervention	A mutiny by elements of the army is suppressed with British aid.
	<u>1980</u>		
Somalia	November	Border Incident	Somali raiders murder six people in Kenya's North-East Province near the border between the two countries. A series of attacks leads to a military alert.

1982

Somalia May Border Incident

Somali raiders kill three Kenyan officials during an ambush in North-East Province.

Ethiopia August Border Incident

Ethiopian militiamen raid Kenyan encampments in Mandera, killing 29 people and taking camels and cattle.

August Unsuccessful Coup

Members of Kenya's military attempt to overthrow the Moi government, but are thwarted by loyal army commanders and troops.

1984

Somalia February Rebellion

Kenyan soldiers and police officers are called into Wajir in North-East Province to settle a confrontation between rival Somali clans, killing several hundred people.

February-June Rebellion

Units of the Kenyan army, supported by the General Service Unit, police and anti-stock theft units, move into southern Pokot in response to tribal tensions, taking punitive actions in an effort to collect illegally-held arms. The army encounters resistance at Kapchok and Kodich and use helicopters to attack homes and herds.

Uganda March-June Rebellion

The Kenyan and Ugandan armies combine forces to combat "ngorokos" (bandits) in their border areas. Kenyan troops arrive at Amudat, a Pokot area inside Uganda. Many young men of the Kenyan Pokot region, who had fled to the Ugandan Pokot region, are attacked by Kenyan gunships.



## LESOTHO

Independence: October 1966

Although Lesotho is a monarchy nominally headed by King Moshoeshoe II, the country's leadership is in the hands of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. Conflict in Lesotho is rooted primarily in the struggle for power between Chief Jonathan, head of the Basutoland National Party (BNP) and Prime Minister since independence, and Ntsu Mokhehle, founder of the exiled Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) and leader of the BCP's military wing, the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA). The general elections of January 1970 resulted in a victory for the BCP, but Chief Jonathan launched a coup d'etat, seizing power with the help of the elite Police Mobile Unit which crushed the resulting armed opposition by BCP supporters in various parts of the country. When Mokhehle's followers launched a series of attacks in 1974, Jonathan reacted with great severity, forcing Mokhehle and six other leading BCP leaders into exile in South Africa where the LLA was formed. Since that time, the LLA, harbored by South Africa, has launched sporadic armed attacks on targets in Lesotho, but it has not succeeded in causing a significant threat to Jonathan. Another source of conflict has been the presence in Lesotho of African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa members which has resulted in cross-border attacks by South African forces.

### CROSS

<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1970	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	Chief leabua Jonathan seizes power after being defeated in elections by the BCP led by Ntsu Mokhehle. A number of attempts at armed opposition to Jonathan are crushed by the elite Police Mobile Unit.
	1974	<b>Insurgency</b>	The BCP launches a series of assaults on five police stations. Hundreds of BCP members are arrested or killed, forcing their leaders into exile.
	1979	<b>Insurgency</b>	LLA guerrillas explode a bomb in the main post office of Maseru. Another bomb damages electrical transformers near the South African border. A new wave of violence breaks out as the LLA explodes a bomb at a police post in the northern district of Buthe which results in violent clashes between the paramilitary police and BCP supporters, and the transformation of the paramilitary police force into a full fledged army. LLA guerrillas increase their sabotage efforts throughout the country, bombing bridges, electrical installations, and stores as well as diesel storage tanks.

South Africa	<u>1980</u>		
	June	<b>Insurgency</b>	LLA guerrillas launch a series of attacks from South Africa.
South Africa	<u>1981</u>		
	July	<b>Insurgency</b>	LLA guerrillas attack a fuel depot outside of Maseru with mortar fire from across the South African border.
	September	<b>Insurgency</b>	LLA guerrillas launch a number of bomb attacks on property owned by Minister of Agriculture Peete Peete.
South Africa			
	October	<b>Insurgency</b>	LLA guerrillas attack a paramilitary police barracks outside of Maseru with mortar fire from across the South African border.
	<u>1982</u>		
	May	<b>Insurgency</b>	LLA guerrillas ambush a vehicle carrying Peete Peete who escapes unharmed.
	July	<b>Insurgency</b>	LLA guerrillas attack the residence of Chief Leabua Jonathan, but are driven off by police guards. An LLA guerrilla kills Koeyama Chakela, a prominent opposition politician.
	August	<b>Insurgency</b>	LLA guerrillas assassinate Jobo Rampeta, Minister of Works.
South Africa			
	December	<b>Military Invasion</b>	South Africa launches a raid on alleged ANC guerrilla houses in Maseru, killing 43 people.
South Africa	<u>1983</u>		
	February	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Lesotho accuses South Africa of dropping two bombs from a helicopter on a fuel depot in Maseru, destroying it and setting fire to a steel factory. The LLA claims responsibility.
		<b>Insurgency</b>	

South Africa	March	Insurgency
	June	<b>Insurgency</b>
	August	<b>Insurgency</b>
	September	Insurgency

LLA attacks increase from South Africa following a partial South African blockade on border crossings into Lesotho.

Several LLA guerrillas are killed by Lesotho's paramilitary security force at Kolonyama near the South African border, reportedly during an LLA mission to assassinate Chief Jonathan.

A powerful car bomb explodes in the center of Maseru shortly after Jonathan's motorcade passes through.

The LLA bombs a post office, an airport warehouse, and the home of a cabinet minister. LLA guerrillas also launch an attack with armored vehicles, mortars, and bazookas.

## LIBERIA

Independence: 1847

Liberia was founded in 1822 as a settlement for freed black American slaves, and from its independence in 1847 until 1980 it was dominated by the descendants of these settlers, known as Americo-Liberians. In the 1960s and 1970s the indigenous African population grew increasingly dissatisfied with its exclusion from political and economic power, but no open conflict occurred. The events which culminated in the overthrow and death of President William Tolbert in 1980 were precipitated by economic difficulties and the repression which followed protests about an increase in the price of rice, but underlying these immediate causes was popular discontent with Liberia's political system. The coup leader, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, formed the People's Redemption Council (PRC) which remains in power, although elections have been promised for early 1986.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1979	Rebellion	Rioting breaks out in Monrovia as a result of announced rice price increases. Police open fire, killing a large number of demonstrators.
	<u>1980</u>		
	April	Coup d'etat	A group of enlisted men, led by Master Sergeant Doe and Sergeant Weh Syen, launch a coup in which President William Tolbert is assassinated.
	<u>1981</u>		
	June	Unsuccessful Coup	Five members of the PRC, including Weh Syen, are unsuccessful in attempting to overthrow the Doe regime and are subsequently executed.

## MADAGASCAR

Independence: June 1960

Ethnic tensions between the Merina peoples of the central highlands and cotier (coastal) groups have been a major cause of conflict in Madagascar. Since independence, cotier elites made steady progress in dominating the political and military establishments. The first regime under cotier Philibert Tsiranana caused little Merina antagonism until the early 1970s when Tsiranana's policy of reliance on French technocrats to block Merina political influence began to spread discontent. Rioting broke out in the Toliary region led by Monja Jaona, a leftist nationalist who headed the National Movement for Independence (MONIMA). The harshness of Tsiranana's repression of the riot lost him a great deal of support and ultimately led to violence in 1972 in Antananarivo and Tsiranana's voluntary passing of power to General Gabriel Ramanantsoa, the Merina Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces.

Cotier elements in the military soon became fearful of what they viewed as a large number of Merina promotions and finally, in 1974, a mutiny broke out among a group of cotier officers. The refusal of other cotier elements in the military to arrest the offenders impelled Ramanantsoa to hand his powers over to Merina Richard Ratsimandrava, but the new government lasted only 6 days when Ratsimandrava was assassinated, bringing into power Didier Ratsiraka who had the support of cotier factions. In 1976, Ratsiraka formed the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA) which rapidly consolidated power. Opposition to the Ratsiraka regime came from radical forces --students and the unemployed--who had become impatient with the regime and who staged a violent demonstration in 1978 in which the armed forces intervened. Economic and social unrest has been the cause of several riots since that time, but Ratsiraka's regime is politically strong and relatively stable.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1971	Rebellion	Monja Joana leads a riot in the Toliary region to protest the Tsiranana regime. The riot is crushed by members of the gendarmerie.
	1972	Rebellion	Student riots erupt in Antananarivo. Tsiranana calls in the head of the army, General Gabriel Ramanantsoa, to restore order and assume power. A Merina dialect is adopted as the national language which causes riots in Toamasina. Government troops respond, crushing the riots.
	1972	Rebellion	A peasant rebellion inspired by MONIMA breaks out in the south.

1974	<b>Mutiny</b>
1975	<b>Coup d'etat</b>
1978	Rebellion
<u>1981</u>	
February	Rebellion
<u>1982</u>	
March	<b>Rebellion</b>
December	<b>Rebellion</b>

Cotier officers at a camp near Antananarivo mutiny; the military's refusal to arrest the plotters results in the handing over of power to Richard Ratsimandrava.

President Ratsimandrava is assassinated. Didier Ratsiraka is chosen as his successor.

Students in Antananarivo initiate demonstrations against academic reform which become violent when unemployed youths and criminal elements join in. The Armed Forces intervene.

Fear of unemployment sparks off violent riots in Antananarivo which are repressed by the Armed Forces.

Violent social unrest breaks out in the northern Antsiranana Province due to the grave economic crisis and student unrest.

A general strike and demonstrations occur in Antananarivo at Monja Jaona's instigation.

## MALAWI

Independence: July 1964

Malawi, under the leadership of Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda since independence, has one of the most conservative political regimes in Africa and is the only African country to have diplomatic relations with South Africa. Aside from an incident in 1965 in which radical government opponent H.B.M. Chipembere led a brief armed challenge against government forces, and a coup attempt in 1967, there has been no significant conflict. Banda has been successful in maintaining stability by creating an authoritarian regime which tolerates no political opposition, and by ruthlessly suppressing the slightest indication of disloyalty within the ruling elite. Recently, conflict in neighboring Mozambique has impacted on Malawi's import and export rail route to the Mozambican port of Nacala which has been seriously disabled by guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO).

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1965	Unsuccessful Coup	Government opponent Chipembere leads a raid on Fort Johnston. The attack is rebuffed by loyal armed forces at the Liwonde ferry, forcing Chipembere into exile.
	1967	Unsuccessful Coup	A small armed band of exiles led by former Minister of Home Affairs Yatuta Chisiza attempts to overthrow the Banda regime. Chisiza and several others are killed by loyal forces.
	<u>1984</u>		
Mozambique	May- June	<b>Insurgency</b>	RENAMO guerrillas in Mozambique step up their attacks on the railroad linking Nacala port to Malawi, damaging the line in the Nampula area and causing an almost complete halt in rail traffic to and from Malawi.

## MALI

Independence: September 1960

Little conflict has occurred in Mali since independence. The most serious event was the overthrow of the Modibo Keita government in November 1968. Keita's Socialist policies under difficult economic conditions had met with considerable political opposition and resistance by different sectors of the population. The new regime under General Moussa Traore, troubled by internal disputes and widespread unrest among those who retained loyalty to the former regime, sought to appease its opponents by setting up the Democratic Union of the Malian People (UDPM) in 1976, fashioned after Keita's principle of democratic centralism. The 1979 presidential and legislative elections set off a protest movement among students which culminated in the arrest and death in detention of a student leader. Since that time, economic difficulties have dominated the political environment.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1964	Rebellion	An incipient riot by northern nomads resisting new economic policies is crushed by military forces.
	1968	Coup d'etat	Modibo Keita is overthrown in an army coup which brings Traore to power.
Upper Volta	1974-75	Border Dispute	Malian troops occupy several villages in northeastern Upper Volta, claiming the area.
	<u>1980</u>		
	March	Rebellion	Student leader Abdou Camara dies in custody after his arrest for refusing to affiliate to the UDPM, sparking off student riots. The military suppresses the riots, killing several young people.



## MAURITIUS

Independence: March 1968

The government of Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, which came to power peacefully at independence from Great Britain, was opposed by the left-wing Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), organized by Paul Berenger. The elections of June 1982 gave power to the coalition government of the MMM and the Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM) led by MMM party president Anerood Jugnauth, but bitter quarrels, notably between Jugnauth, Berenger and PSM leader Harish Boodhoo, have caused serious rifts in the coalition government. Nonetheless, there has been no significant violence or military conflict.

## MOZAMBIQUE

Independence: June 1975

Conflict in Mozambique has occurred in two major periods. The first period encompasses the years between 1964 and 1975 during which time the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) fought a guerrilla war for independence from Portuguese colonial rule. FRELIMO's first president was Eduardo Mondlane, followed in 1969 (after Mondlane's assassination) by Samora Machel. FRELIMO's military struggle began in 1964 in the northern provinces close to Tanzania. The Portuguese regime reacted with a scorched-earth policy along the Tanzanian border in 1965, beginning a forced resettlement program in an attempt to isolate FRELIMO guerrillas. By 1970, this policy had been implemented in Cabo Delgado, Niassa, and Tete Provinces. The insurgency had also forced the Portuguese Government to increase the number of Portuguese troops in Mozambique to 70,000 in the early 1970s, upgrade the air force, and build major highways for access to the north from the southern capital, Lourenco Marques (renamed Maputo after independence). Despite these efforts, FRELIMO, armed with sophisticated weaponry provided by China and the Soviet Union, moved further toward the south.

With the Portuguese revolution of April 1974, FRELIMO's struggle was all but over; independence occurred in June 1975 under the Marxist leadership of Samora Machel. The second period of conflict grew out of Mozambique's support for the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in its struggle against the Rhodesian Government of Ian Smith. This support resulted in Rhodesian military raids on the bases of ZANU's military component, the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) on Mozambican territory. By the mid-1970s, these raids had expanded into retaliatory attacks aimed at disrupting Mozambique's economy and creating popular discontent. The Rhodesian security police also organized the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) to achieve these goals.

Zimbabwe's independence in 1980 resulted in the transfer of RENAMO's base of operations to South Africa which armed and provided logistical support to RENAMO. By 1981, RENAMO was posing a serious threat to Mozambique's infrastructure, and by the beginning of 1984, it had engaged in kidnappings of foreign technicians and frequent attacks on rail lines to Zimbabwe and Malawi as well as on important fuel lines linking landlocked Zimbabwe to Beira port. The Mozambican Government has responded to the RENAMO threat by reorganizing its armed forces, welcoming Soviet military support, and soliciting more military support from the West, most notably from Portugal.

In March 1984, the Mozambican Government, desperately seeking an end to economic destruction, signed the Nkomati Agreement with South Africa in which both countries agreed to cease supporting each others' insurgencies. The result of the agreement has yet to be seen.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Tanzania	1964-65	Insurgency	FRELIMO begins to launch military raids from bases in Tanzania into Cabo Delgado Province. The colonial regime responds by dispatching heavily armed troops and secret police agents to this area.
Zambia	1968	Insurgency	FRELIMO gains control of 20 to 25 percent of the country, opening a third front in Tete Province in the northwest, infiltrating from Zambian bases.
Zimbabwe	1970	Insurgency	In the Gordian Knot campaign, thousands of Portuguese troops, including elite paratroop battalions under air cover, swoop down on FRELIMO liberated zones in the Makonde highlands and northeastern Niassa, but they are soon involved in a protracted and costly engagement which is ultimately unsuccessful. FRELIMO and ZANLA guerrillas join forces in Tete Province.
	1971	Insurgency	FRELIMO activities are concentrated in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa. Portuguese forces launch a new offensive along the border of Mozambique and Tanzania.
	1972-73	Insurgency	FRELIMO moves out of the Tete area, penetrating further south to the Umtali-Beira Railroad. By the end of the year, FRELIMO advances to within 400 miles of the capital.
	1974	Insurgency	FRELIMO guerrillas launch a mortar attack on the railway center of Inhaminga and derail trains on the Umtali-Beira Railroad. They also succeed in inflicting losses on several Portuguese aircraft. A new guerrilla front is opened in Zambezia Province.
	1974	Rebellion	Following the announcement of impending independence in June 1975, white right-wing elements seize control of the main radio station in Maputo and the airport.

Zimbabwe	1974	<b>Border War</b>
	1975	Mutiny
Zimbabwe Tanzania	1976	Border War <b>Military Invasion</b> <b>Foreign Military Intervention</b> Rebellion
Zimbabwe	1976	<b>Insurgency</b> Border War
Zimbabwe	1977	<b>Military Invasion</b>
Zimbabwe	1978	<b>Border War</b>
Zimbabwe	1979	<b>Border War</b> <b>Military Invasion</b>

Rioting breaks out between white and black residents in the area. Portuguese troops are called in to restore calm.

The FRELIMO interim government opens the 750-mile border with Rhodesia to ZANLA guerrillas.

Soldiers from the Machava barracks in Maputo battle to take over the power station, radio stations, and the town hall. The capital is paralyzed until FRELIMO forces put down the mutiny.

FRELIMO soldiers join ZANLA guerrillas in bombarding Rhodesian border towns, particularly Umtali. Rhodesian forces launch strikes at guerrilla bases in many locations in Mozambique. Tanzanian troops quartered in Chimoio help Mozambican forces defend against the Rhodesian raids. Tanzanian troops also crush an uprising in the north among the Makonde people protesting resettlement on communal farms.

The Rhodesian Special Branch organizes the anti-FRELIMO RENAMO, recruiting Portuguese settlers and mercenaries and former members of the elite special forces of the colonial army exiled in Rhodesia.

Rhodesian forces attack ZANLA camps at Chimoio and Tembe.

Rhodesian forces blow up the strategic railroad bridge on the Beira-Moatize line, destroy agricultural projects in the Manica highlands, and attack the Limpopo Valley agro-industrial complex.

Rhodesian commandos raid the Beira oil depot in retaliation for a ZANLA attack from Mozambique on an oil depot in Salisbury (Harare). Rhodesian fighter planes and ground troops launch a series of raids on guerrilla bases in central Tete Province. Rhodesian forces also

South  
Africa

1979

**Insurgency**

launch a large-scale operation directed at Mozambican forces primarily in Aldeia de Barragem and the military camps around it.

RENAMO guerrillas, with South African military and logistical support, engage in sabotage raids and attacks on government forces, including raids on railroad lines and army bases. Guerrillas kill five senior Soviet officers during a clash in the north and capture the central town of Macossa.

1980

May-  
June

**Insurgency**

RENAMO guerrillas blow up a power station in Beira and other strategic installations in Manica and Sofala Provinces. Government forces attack the RENAMO main base in the Sitatongo Mountains close to Zimbabwe.

Tanzania

December

**Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention**

RENAMO guerrillas dynamite power pylons 500 miles south of the Cabora Bassa dam on the Zambezi River. Tanzanian troops are sent in to help Mozambican forces fight against RENAMO.

1981

South  
Africa

January

**Military Invasion**

South African commandos attack ANC headquarters in Maputo, killing 12 ANC members and one Portuguese technician.

April-  
December

**Insurgency**

In a series of actions, RENAMO rebels attack the garrison town of Espungabera and the Cabora Bassa hydroelectric plant, destroy a section of the electric line on the Beira-Umtali corridor, engage government forces in heavy fighting in central Mozambique, damage two major bridges in Sofala Province, blow up the Beira pipeline and railroad bridge over the Pungwe River between Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and expand back into Manica and Sofala Provinces with a new front in northern Inhambane Province. Government forces overrun the main RENAMO base of Garagua in Manica Province.

1982

Zimbabwe  
Tanzania

May

**Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention**

RENAMO guerrillas damage the fuel pipeline linking Zimbabwe with Beira port. Government forces launch an offensive against RENAMO bases in an attempt to clear the main road and rail link to Zimbabwe with the help of Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops.

July-  
October

**Insurgency**

In a series of actions, RENAMO guerrillas attack the Maputo to Zimbabwe railroad line, attack a train about 50 miles north of Beira on the line linking Malawi and Beira port, damage an oil pipeline between Beira and Zimbabwe, blowing up four pylons, sweep east across Zambezia Province, capturing a six-man Bulgarian technical team, kidnap five foreign missionaries from their mission in Inhambane Province, attack a pumping station in Mafora, kidnapping three Portuguese technicians and their families, and attack the rail route linking Beira port, Malawi, and Tete Province repeatedly. Government forces destroy seven RENAMO bases.

Zimbabwe

November-  
December

**Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention**

Zimbabwean troops are sent into Mozambique to guard the Mafora pumping station. The RENAMO offensive collapses as government forces capture the main RENAMO base in Zambezia Province, freeing six Bulgarian hostages. RENAMO guerrillas blow up the railroad two miles west of Mafora. RENAMO releases the Portuguese hostages captured in October.

South  
Africa

December

**Military Invasion**

South African commandos are accused of sabotaging and destroying fuel tanks at Beira oil depot.

December

**Insurgency**

A new RENAMO offensive begins as several hundred guerrillas cross into Mozambique from South Africa's Kruger National Park. A series of battles take place between RENAMO guerrillas and government forces.

Zimbabwe  
Tanzania

1983

January-  
February

**Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention**

RENAMO guerrillas attack traffic on the main road north of Maputo, destroy part of the country's most important state farm, and ambush vehicles close to the main road and railroad line linking Zimbabwe to Beira port, killing several people. Government forces launch an offensive which cuts down on RENAMO attacks. Several hundred Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops, as well as military advisers from Eastern Europe, provide military training and aid to Mozambican forces.

South  
Africa

May

**Military Invasion**

South African fighter jets strafe a Maputo residential area in retaliation for a bomb blast in Pretoria. Several people are killed and injured.

August-  
December

**Insurgency**

RENAMO guerrillas kidnap 24 Soviet mining technicians and kill 2 others at the Morrua mine in Zambezia Province. Government forces launch a counteroffensive against RENAMO strongholds in Zambezia and Inhambane Provinces, freeing three Portuguese nationals and capturing a large number of guerrillas. RENAMO intensifies its armed offensive, attacking transportation, agriculture, and mining projects. Eight Soviet geologists are released by RENAMO.

South  
Africa

October

**Military Invasion**

South African forces raid ANC offices in Maputo, injuring several people.

1984

January

**Insurgency**

RENAMO releases 12 Soviet geologists, leaving only 2 as hostages.

March-  
May

**Insurgency**

A number of RENAMO guerrillas surrender to government authorities after the signing of the Nkomati Agreement with South Africa. RENAMO guerrillas attack five

civilian trucks in Tete Province, killing a large number of people and attack a passenger bus on the road from Marracuene to Maputo, killing and wounding several people.

A Swazi freight train is attacked in Mozambique. Neither the ANC nor RENAMO claims responsibility.

RENAMO guerrillas step up their attacks on the railroad linking Nacala port to Malawi, damaging the line in the Nampula area and causing an almost complete halt in rail traffic to and from Malawi.

Swaziland

May

Insurgency

Malawi

May-June

Insurgency



## NAMIBIA

Independence: Still under South African administration

Conflict in Namibia, formerly called South West Africa, is the result of the continuing South African administration of the country despite decolonization efforts by the international community since World War II. The South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) launched an armed struggle for liberation in 1966 under the leadership of Sam Nujoma. Some guerrillas were trained in Tanzania and Zambia while others were sent to China, Algeria, Cuba, North Korea, the Soviet Union and Egypt. Their first military actions were initiated from Ovamboland in the north into which heavily armed bands of guerrillas had infiltrated from Angola. SWAPO has steadily gained strength through the years. Because the organization was permitted to establish bases in southern Angola when that country achieved independence in 1975, South African troops based in Namibia began chasing guerrillas into Angola where fierce battles have ensued. These South African invasions and occupations of southern Angola, which intensified in the early 1980s, have increasingly brought the Namibian situation to international attention. The February 1984 ceasefire in which South Africa agreed to withdraw its military forces from southern Angola, is presently being implemented, but SWAPO President Nujoma has declared the intention of his organization to continue the armed struggle for independence.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Angola	1966	Insurgency	SWAPO launches its armed struggle. Skirmishes between SWAPO guerrillas and police occur when police attack guerrilla camps in Ongulumbashe. SWAPO guerrillas attack a settlement of the Department of Bantu Affairs at Oshikango, deliberately aiming at civilians and non-military property.
	1971	Insurgency	SWAPO guerrillas blow up two police vehicles in the Caprivi Strip.
	1973	Insurgency	SWAPO guerrillas attack the Kamenga base in the Caprivi Strip, sabotaging arms at Katima Mulilo airfield. They also shoot down an Alouette helicopter.
Angola South Africa	1975	Insurgency Military Invasion	SWAPO camps open in Angola. South African troops cross the border into Angola a number of times in hot pursuit of guerrillas. After the killing of several South African soldiers in Namibia, South African forces retaliate by raiding two SWAPO camps in Angola.

Angola  
South  
Africa  
Zambia

1978

**Insurgency  
Military Invasion**

Hundreds of Namibian refugees are killed by South African troops in the SWAPO base town of Cassinga in Angola and many others are taken to Mariental in Namibia during Operation Reindeer. SWAPO and Zambian forces respond by shelling the Caprivi capital and garrison of Katima Mulilo.

South  
Africa  
Zambia

1978

**Insurgency  
Military Invasion**

South African troops skirmish with SWAPO guerrillas in western Zambia.

Angola  
South  
Africa

1979

**Insurgency  
Military Invasion**

SWAPO guerrillas attack two South African military bases in eastern Ovambo. A clash occurs in the north between SWAPO guerrillas and South African troops. SWAPO abducts seven children and their teacher from a school in Ovambo, taking them into Angola. South African troops and aircraft raid SWAPO guerrilla bases in Angola.

South  
Africa  
Zambia

1979

**Insurgency  
Military Invasion**

South African troops attack SWAPO camps in Zambia near the Angolan border. Clashes are reported in Western Province between Zambian troops and South African troops raiding SWAPO camps.

1980

February

**Insurgency**

South African antiguerrilla police commando units are sent to the north to stop a SWAPO offensive in the white farming area.

April

**Insurgency**

SWAPO guerrillas attack the power line twice between Ruacana hydroelectric station on the Angolan border and Windhoek, blacking out the country. SWAPO guerrillas attack South African forces and farms on the eastern flank of the Etosha game reserve, inflicting record casualties.

Angola South Africa	August	Insurgency <b>Military Invasion</b>
	November	Insurgency
<u>1981</u>		
Angola South Africa	March- June	Insurgency <b>Military Invasion</b>
South Africa Zambia	September	Insurgency <b>Military Invasion</b>
Angola South Africa	November	Insurgency <b>Military Invasion</b>
<u>1982</u>		
	November	Insurgency
<u>1983</u>		
	February	<b>Insurgency</b>
	July	<b>Insurgency</b>

South African troops based in Namibia launch a major incursion into southern Angola against SWAPO guerrillas.

A landmine placed by SWAPO guerrillas in eastern Ovamboland kills seven people, including former DTA President Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba.

The South African air force hits a major SWAPO orientation camp near Lubango in Angola, about 125 miles north of the Namibian border.

South African forces attack Sesheke in western Zambia during a search-and-destroy operation against SWAPO camps.

South African forces launch Operation Daisy, a 3-week raid 150 miles inside Angola, destroying a SWAPO regional headquarters and military command post.

A landmine placed by SWAPO guerrillas in Ovamboland kills seven people.

SWAPO launches a large offensive as guerrillas penetrate as far south as the Tsumeb-Grootfontein "triangle of death."

A four pound bomb, planted by SWAPO guerrillas, explodes in the center of Windhoek, timed to coincide with the scheduled announcement by the South African administration of controversial new plans for the territory.

Angola  
South  
Africa

December

Insurgency  
**Military Invasion**

In Operation Askari, the South African Air Force bombs SWAPO's alleged headquarters in Angola and South African troops launch an attack on SWAPO bases in Angola. South Africa agrees to a 1-month military disengagement from southern Angola which ultimately extends into the new year.

1984

South  
Africa

February

**Insurgency**

SWAPO guerrillas infiltrate northern Namibia from bases in Angola as South African forces disengage. Insurgent attacks increase.

May

Insurgency

SWAPO guerrillas attack the town of Oshakati in the north with mortars, causing slight damage.

## NIGER

Independence: August 1960

Since the April 1974 coup in which Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant-Colonel Seyni Kountche took power from the corrupt Hamani Diori regime, Niger has experienced little conflict. The fairly stable economy and Kountche's introduction of civilians into high government positions have contributed to the regime's acquisition of legitimacy. A source of worry is the civil war in neighboring Chad and Libya's role in the conflict. Kountche has responded by bringing in French military advisers to reinforce the country's armed forces.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Benin	1963-64	Border Dispute	President Diori tries to help Benin's former President Hubert Maga regain power. A dispute over Lere Island in the Niger River results in a break in relations and a closure of their common border.
	1964	Rebellion	Guerrilla actions near the Nigerian border are blamed on the left-wing nationalist Nigerian Democratic Union (Sawaba).
	1974	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant-Colonel Seyni Kountche overthrows the regime of Hamani Diori.
	<u>1983</u>		
	October	Unsuccessful Coup	A group of officers and civilians attempts to overthrow the Kountche regime.

## NIGERIA

Independence: October 1960

The most significant conflict in Nigeria was the Biafran civil war. British indirect rule over 6 decades which reinforced the regional isolation of various ethnic groups by independence had left the country divided into three regions, each dominated by an ethnic group--the Hausa-Fulani in the north, the Yoruba in the southwest, and the Ibo in the southeast--which set the stage for years of power jockeying. The 1966 mutiny of young Ibo officers provided the opportunity for a power takeover by Ibo General Aguiyi-Ironsi who, by leaning toward rigid government centralization, sparked off secessionist agitation in the Hausa-Fulani north and the eventual seizure of power by a group of military officers led by Yakubu Gowon in 1966.

In 1967, the east seceded from Nigeria, declaring itself the Republic of Biafra, an action which resulted in a 2½ year-long civil war which was won by government forces. In the years following the civil war, the Gowon regime failed to dissolve political tensions or to achieve its declared economic and political objectives. The additional postponement of a return to civilian rule was the final straw; the Gowon regime was overthrown in July 1975 in a bloodless coup which brought General Murtala Ramat Muhammad to power. Despite the new regime's growing popularity, internal problems within the armed forces culminated in an attempted coup and Murtala Muhammad's assassination in February 1976. His successor, Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo, continued Murtala Muhammad's programs until the civilian government of Shehu Shagari was elected in October 1979.

The corruption of the Shagari regime and growing economic deterioration led to the December 1983 military coup which brought Major General Muhammadu Buhari to power. Another source of conflict has been recurring violent and bloody rioting in several northern cities caused by members of the radical and fanatical Muslim Maitatsine sect, formed by religious leader Mohamadu Marwa, in which the armed forces have been forced to intervene.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1966	Coup d'etat	A group of Ibo army majors kills the Prime Minister, the regional leaders, and senior army officers from the North and West. The surviving leaders of the army step in to establish a military regime under Major-General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi.
	1966	Rebellion Coup d'etat	Fighting breaks out between Ibo and northern troops at the Abeokuta garrison and spreads to other locations. Ironsi and the military governor of the West are killed along with several other Ibo army officers. Northern

troops threaten to secede and break up the country. Gowon seizes control of the government. Fighting breaks out in the North again; thousands of Ibo civilians are killed.

1967  
**Civil War  
Foreign Military Intervention**

The East, under Lieutenant-Colonel Chukwuemaka Odumegwu Ojukwu, secedes, declaring the East the independent state of Biafra. Fighting breaks out between Biafran secessionists in the East and government troops. Egyptians pilot Soviet fighter planes which bomb Biafra. European mercenaries fight on both sides.

1970  
**Civil War**

Government forces secure a victory over the Biafran secessionists, bringing an end to the civil war.

Cameroon  
1970  
**Border Dispute**

Violence breaks out between Cameroonian and Nigerian border authorities and nationals of both countries illegally crossing from one country to another along the ill-defined swampy border area.

1975  
**Coup d'etat**

The Gowon regime is ousted in a bloodless coup by Murtala Ramat Muhammad.

1976  
**Unsuccessful Coup**

Lieutenant-Colonel Bukar Dinka assassinates Murtala Muhammad in an unsuccessful attempt to take power. Olusegun Obasanjo becomes head of state.

Chad  
1979  
**Foreign Military Intervention**

Nigerian troops are sent to Chad to police a ceasefire agreement, but are soon ordered out of the country by Chad's new government.

1980

December  
**Rebellion**

Rioting breaks out in the northern city of Kano by Maitatsine sect members; several thousand are killed. When the police are overpowered, the army and air force become involved.

	<u>1981</u>		
Chad	February	Border Dispute	Nigeria reinforces troops near the Lake Chad region because of fighting between villagers on the border of Chad and Nigeria over ownership of islands in the lake.
Cameroon	May	Border Dispute	Five Nigerian soldiers are killed in a clash with Cameroonian border guards as the result of an on-going dispute over potential oil-rich territory.
	<u>1982</u>		
	October	Rebellion	Communal tensions led by members of the Maitatsine sect erupt into riots in northern Borno state which spread to Kano and Kaduna.
	<u>1983</u>		
Chad	April	Border Dispute	Fighting breaks out between Nigerian and Chadian soldiers near Lake Chad on the border. Chadian patrols attack Nigerian troops on Kinsara Island.
Cameroon	December	Border Dispute	Nigeria claims that Cameroonian gendarmes crossed the border into Nigeria and harassed citizens, destroying their property, in the area where violence had occurred in 1981.
	December	Coup d'etat	The Shagari regime is overthrown by a military coup led by Muhammadu Buhari.
	<u>1984</u>		
	March	Rebellion	Rioting by Maitatsine sect members breaks out in the northeastern city of Yola. Troops are called in and they bombard the rioters' enclave as they fight back with relatively sophisticated weapons.



RWANDA.

Independence: July 1962

Regional and ethnic conflicts caused the 1973 coup in which Juvenal Habyarimana, a northerner, seized power from Gregoire Kayibanda, leader of the Party for the Emancipation of the Hutu People (Parmehutu) which was monopolized by Gitarama elements from the central region. Habyarimana quickly sought a way to eradicate ethnic tensions by forming the National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND) party in 1975 which included ethnic representatives of military and civilian sectors, but this move did little to dispel the tension. Nonetheless, the Habyarimana regime has been successful in retaining a certain amount of democracy in the government.

<u>CROSS</u> <u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Burundi	1966	Border Incident	Tutsi raiders from Burundi make regular armed incursions into Rwanda.
	1973	Coup d'etat	Habyarimana seizes power from Gregoire Kayibanda.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Independence: July 1975

In spite of several alleged plots against the government since independence, the regime of Manuel Pinto da Costa is in firm and basically uncontested control.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Angola	1978	Foreign Military Intervention	Angola sends a large number of troops to the islands in response to a request from the da Costa regime which was threatened by exiled opponents of the regime.

## SENEGAL

Independence: June 1960

Early opposition to the regime of Leopold Senghor in 1963 erupted into rioting following disputed elections, but this conflict was quickly suppressed by the military. Senegal became a one-party state, returning to multi-partyism only in the 1970s. The country remained politically stable and moderate under Senghor who was president until he retired in December 1980, bringing Prime Minister Abdou Diouf to power. Conflict in recent years has emerged in the Casamance region where separatist leaders are demanding independence from Senegal, a situation which has so far been successfully controlled by government forces. Senegal's special relationship with Gambia led to Gambian President Jawara's request for Senegalese military intervention in 1981 following a coup attempt, and to the continuing presence of Senegalese troops in Gambia. The two states formed a confederation in 1982 (see Gambia).

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1963	Rebellion	Rioting erupts in Dakar after the elections, but it is suppressed by government troops who kill a large number of people.
Guinea- Guinea- Bissau	1968	<b>Military Invasion</b> Insurgency	Portuguese troops launch raids on African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) guerrillas, based in Senegal and Guinea, fighting for the independence of Guinea-Bissau.
Guinea- Bissau	1974	<b>Military Invasion</b> Insurgency	A Portuguese commando unit destroys the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) guerrilla base of Kumbabori in Senegal.
Zaire	1979	Foreign Military Intervention	Senegalese troops, part of the African intervention force in Zaire's Shaba Province during the 1978 uprising, leave Zaire.

1980

Gambia                      October                      Foreign Military Intervention

Senegalese troops are deployed in Banjul, Gambia for maneuvers with Gambian field forces amid rumors of a coup plot from within the field forces.

1981

Gambia                      July-August                      Foreign Military Intervention

Two thousand Senegalese troops are sent to Gambian President Dawda Jawara's aid when he is temporarily deposed by a leftist coup, crushing the attempt. The leftist rebels in Gambia seize 29 hostages, demanding the withdrawal of Senegalese troops from Gambia. The Senegalese troops surround the rebel stronghold in a Banjul suburb, freeing all the hostages.

1982

December                      Rebellion

A demonstration is staged by secessionists in Ziguinchor, capital of the Casamance region in which separatist leaders demand independence from Senegal. Government forces react brutally.

1983

December                      Rebellion

Tensions in lower Casamance erupt as members of the principal ethnic groups in the region begin an uprising. Government forces suppress the riot, killing hundreds of people.

1984

Guinea-Bissau                      January                      Border Dispute

As the result of a dispute over an offshore drilling site, both Senegal and Guinea-Bissau send in warships off Cape Skiring, and a large number of Senegalese soldiers move into the Casamance region.

## SEYCHELLES

Independence: June 1976

Ideological and political conflict between James Mancham, the first president of the Seychelles, and Albert Rene, the present leader, dates back to the pre-independence period under British rule. In June 1977, a year following the election of the Mancham Government, Rene, in collaboration with Tanzanian President Nyerere, engineered the coup which overthrew Mancham. A coup attempt in November 1981 by a group of South African-backed mercenaries was successfully squelched, as was a mutiny in August 1982 in which loyal government forces prevailed. Behind the scenes, Tanzanian military personnel continue an unobtrusive presence, alert and ready to intervene in a major crisis.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Tanzania	1977	Coup d'etat Foreign Military Intervention	The Mancham regime is overthrown by Tanzanian-trained Seychellois guerrillas who form the core of the new People's Militia. Albert Rene is sworn in as President. Tanzanian troops move onto the island following the coup.
	1979	Rebellion	Widespread opposition to a proposed compulsory national youth service leads to violent demonstrations in Victoria.
	<u>1981</u>		
	November	Unsuccessful Coup	A group of South African-based mercenaries on a scheduled flight land in Victoria, but after their detection by customs officers, a fierce fight ensues during which several are captured.
	<u>1982</u>		
August		Mutiny	A group of soldiers seize the radio station on Mahe island and take hostages, demanding the resignation of some government members. Loyal forces crush the mutiny.

## SIERRA LEONE

Independence: April 1961

The government of Albert Margai, who succeeded deceased Prime Minister Sir Milton Margai in 1964, was opposed by a number of opposition groups united under Siaka Stevens, leader of the All-People's Congress (APC), which resented the Margai government's attention to what they perceived as reactionary sectional interests. The March 1967 election gave the APC a majority vote, but immediately following the APC victory, Brigadier David Lansana, a Margai supporter, seized power. Two days later, he himself was overthrown by his own officers who formed a National Reformation Council (NRC) under the chairmanship of Colonel A.T. Juxon-Smith. When the NRC failed to fulfill its promise of relinquishing power to a civilian government, a group of private soldiers mutinied in April 1968 and restored Stevens and the APC to power. Stevens has remained in power despite a number of attempted coups and assassination attempts. In 1981, a mutual defense pact was signed with Guinea which had come to the aid of the Stevens government in the past.

### CROSS

<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1967	Coup d'etat	Brigadier David Lansana, a Margai supporter, seizes power to prevent Siaka Stevens, whose APC party won the election, from taking power.
	1967	Coup d'etat	Two days following Lansana's coup, his own officers seize power. Juxon-Smith becomes head of the NRC.
	1968	Mutiny Coup d'etat	A group of enlisted soldiers mutiny, arresting the officers and restoring civilian rule under the APC with Stevens as Prime Minister.
Guinea	1971	Unsuccessful Coup Foreign Military Intervention	Army Commander Brigadier John Bangura leads an uprising which is suppressed by loyal elements of the military. Guinean troops are flown in to support the government, remaining in the country for 2 years.

1983

October      Rebellion

Violence breaks out in the Pujehun district between the Temne and Limba peoples. Army troops move into the region to suppress the violence.

Guinea

November

Border Dispute

Guinea sends troops into Sierra Leone's southern border region as a result of a border dispute.

## SOMALIA

Independence: July 1960

A persistent source of conflict for Somalia has been the territorial dispute with Ethiopia over the Ogaden in eastern Ethiopia into which Somali nomads have historically come to seek grazing land for their cattle. At the time of Somali independence, armed clashes broke out in the area as Ethiopian troops and Somali clansmen harassed each other, the latter receiving support from and sanctuary in Somalia. The 1969 coup which overthrew the government of Abdirashid Ali Shermarke and brought the Socialist government of Mohamed Siad Barre, heading a Supreme Revolutionary Council (SRC), into power, was enthusiastically supported by the Soviet Union which increased significantly its military support, including advisers, to the Somali armed forces which had been receiving Soviet aid since 1963.

In 1974, tensions in the Ogaden erupted into skirmishes between Ethiopian and Somali troops, fanned by the drilling for oil in the region. In 1977, when it became clear that the Soviet Union intended to give massive military support to Ethiopia in the wake of the American departure, Somalia expelled all Soviet personnel as full-scale war broke out in the Ogaden. The Soviet- and Cuban-supported Ethiopian troops soon defeated Somali forces. This defeat, along with economic and social difficulties, reduced the popularity of the Barre regime.

The struggle for the Ogaden has since been undertaken by the guerrilla Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) which formed in 1977 and which is supported by the Somali Government. By the early 1980s, fighting between Ethiopian troops and WSLF guerrillas had expanded into Somali territory, the Ethiopian objective being to topple the Barre government. Two antigovernment Ethiopian-supported guerrilla movements, the Somali National Movement (SNM) and the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SDSF), both formed in 1981, have emerged and are active in the northern border areas.

CROSS REFERENCE			
REFERENCE	DATE	TYPE OF CONFLICT	DESCRIPTION
Ethiopia	1961	Border War	Ethiopian and Somali military units clash on the border in the Ogaden.
Ethiopia	1963-64	Border War	Somali nomads conduct raids into the Ogaden, followed by an attack by Somali forces. Ethiopian troops, with air force strikes inside Somali territory, defeat Somali troops.
Kenya	1963-67	Border Dispute Foreign Military Intervention	Somali raiders ambush a Kenyan police patrol, setting off terrorism in the northern Kenyan frontier district. The British supply weapons as well as officers to Kenyan forces.



	1969	<b>Coup d'etat</b>
	1973	Rebellion
Ethiopia	1974	<b>Border War</b>
Djibouti	1976	Border Incident
Ethiopia	1976-77	<b>Border War</b>
Ethiopia	1977-78	<b>Border War</b>
	1978	Unsuccessful Coup
	<u>1980</u>	
Ethiopia	March	<b>Border War</b>
Ethiopia	May-June	<b>Border War</b>
Ethiopia	September	Border War
Kenya	November	Border Incident

Siad Barre topples the civilian government headed by Abdirashid Ali Shermarke who is assassinated.

Residents of the northern town of Burao riot after the imposition of direct taxation. The army intervenes, killing several people. Many others flee to Ethiopia.

Bloody border skirmishes between Ethiopian and Somali troops break out.

Somali troops exchange fire with French troops in Djibouti from across the border.

WSLF guerrillas and Somali troops attack Ethiopian forces in the Ogaden.

Full-scale war breaks out in the Ogaden between Ethiopian and Somali military forces. Ethiopian forces drive Somali forces from the Ogaden.

A group of Majertain army officers attempts to overthrow the Barre regime. The survivors of the attempt later form the core of the SDSF.

Ethiopia launches air raids into Somalia.

Large-scale fighting breaks out in the Ogaden. Ethiopian Mig fighter planes bomb the border area of Dolo, heavily populated by refugees from Eritrea.

Six Somali military units launched a two-pronged incursion into Ethiopia's Bale Province. Ethiopian air and ground forces continue attacks on Somalia's Dolo district.

Somali raiders murder six people in Kenya's North-East Province near the border between the two countries. A series of attacks leads to a military alert in Kenya.

1981

Ethiopia      June      Border War

Ethiopia launches a series of air raids against towns in Somalia near the border.

1982

February      **Mutiny**

Army elements mutiny in the north after several days of fighting following the January execution of several senior officers accused of collaborating with guerrilla groups.

April      Rebellion

Violent clashes break out in Hargeisa in the north between supporters of the SNM and security forces.

Ethiopia      July      **Insurgency**  
**Border War**

SDSF guerrillas and Ethiopian troops attack the Somali border towns of Balambale and Goldogob. Ethiopian troops initiate new fighting in regions along the border.

1983

January      **Insurgency**

A commando group of the SNM attacks Mandera prison 38 miles east of the regional capital of Hargeisa in Guban Province, freeing 780 prisoners. Somali forces respond by searching and bombing the area. A Somali regular army battalion attacks SNM guerrillas and the Issaq who support them in the north in an unsuccessful attempt to reopen the border between Somalia and Ethiopia along the eastern Ogadeen region.

February      **Insurgency**

SNM guerrillas attack government troops in Durosi near the Ethiopian border in the first joint military operation with SDSF guerrillas.

Ethiopia      July      **Border War**

Somali forces repulse a series of Ethiopian attacks along the border.

November      **Insurgency**

Government troops launch a new offensive against bases of the SDSF in Hirraan Province. The SDSF succeeds in repulsing the offensive.

1984

Ethiopia

January

Border War

WSLF guerrillas attack two trains on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railroad. The Ethiopian air force bombs various targets in northwest Somalia in retaliation.

## SOUTH AFRICA

Independence: Union of South Africa in 1910

Conflict in South Africa derives from the desire of the white minority which rules the country to remain in power and the desire of the black majority to gain political power. Protection of white rule involves the South African Government not only in domestic repression, but also in cross-border conflict with neighboring states. The two main organizations fighting for majority rule are the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), both banned in South Africa since 1960 following the Sharpeville uprising against the system of racial discrimination known as apartheid.

After the Sharpeville uprising, the ANC and PAC turned to armed resistance in the struggle against apartheid. However, ANC efforts were largely negligible until the late 1970s when small groups of guerrillas, most of whom infiltrated the country from South Africa's northern neighbors, began to make intermittent attacks aimed mostly at police stations. ANC attacks increased in sophistication in the 1980s as guerrillas chose more strategic targets, such as electrical distribution substations and, in a spectacular attack in which heavy security was infiltrated, the Koeberg nuclear power plant. In the past year, the ANC has been responsible for a number of bombings including one in central Pretoria.

Despite these successes, ANC activity is sporadic and relatively disorganized. Dependent upon external sources for support and bases of action, ANC members have suffered huge setbacks as one neighboring country after another has rejected their presence because of South African reprisals. The March 1984 Nkomati Agreement between Mozambique and South Africa which forced ANC activists out of Mozambique was a significant blow to the organization. Yet several large actions have taken place since then, including a rocket attack on a Mobil Oil refinery in Durban in May.

The most serious threat to white rule occurred in June 1976 when a protest by schoolchildren in Soweto which was brutally repressed by the police and the army spread to Natal and the Cape, involving Indian and colored youths as well as Africans. Another large area of conflict for South Africa is Namibia. For details of South Africa's military role in Namibia and its occupation of southern Angola, see sections on Angola and Namibia. Also see the section on Mozambique for South Africa's military invasions.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1960	Rebellion	Police kill and injure a large number of Africans when they open fire on a crowd in Sharpeville protesting the compulsory carrying of pass books. The ANC and PAC are blamed for instigating the demonstration.

	1960	Rebellion
Angola Namibia	1975	<b>Military Invasion</b> Insurgency
	1976	<b>Rebellion</b>
Angola Namibia Zambia	1978	Insurgency <b>Military Invasion</b>
Zambia Namibia	1978	Military Invasion Insurgency
	1979	Insurgency
Angola Namibia	1979	<b>Military Invasion</b> Insurgency

A popular movement in Pondoland headed by the Mountain Committee, aimed against the imposition of Bantu authorities, establishes large control over most of the region. The revolt is stamped out by government troops.

SWAPO camps open in Angola. South African troops cross the border into Angola a number of times from Namibia in hot pursuit of guerrillas. After the killing of several South African soldiers in Namibia, South African forces retaliate by raiding two SWAPO camps in Angola.

Riots begun by high school students break out in Soweto in which hundreds are killed. Special paramilitary squads are brought in as demonstrations spread and strikes begin.

Hundreds of Namibian refugees are massacred by South African troops in the SWAPO base town of Cassinga, Angola and many others are taken to Mariental in Namibia during Operation Reindeer. SWAPO and Zambian forces respond by shelling the Capriviian capital and garrison of Katima Mulilo.

South African troops skirmish with SWAPO guerrillas in western Zambia.

ANC guerrillas attack two police stations in Soweto.

SWAPO guerrillas attack two South African military bases in eastern Ovambo in Namibia. A clash occurs in northern Namibia between SWAPO guerrillas and South African troops. South African troops and aircraft raid SWAPO guerrilla bases in Angola. South African security forces attack the southern Angolan town of N'giva by air.

Botswana	1979	Border Incident Insurgency
Mozambique	1979	<b>Insurgency</b>
Zambia Namibia	1979	<b>Military Invasion</b> Insurgency
Zambia	October	<b>Military Invasion</b> Insurgency
<u>1980</u>		
	January	<b>Insurgency</b>
	February	<b>Insurgency</b>
	April	Insurgency
Zambia	April	Military Invasion
Angola	May- June	<b>Military Invasion</b>
	June	Rebellion

South African police and suspected ANC guerrillas clash near the border of Botswana in South Africa. The guerrillas flee to Botswana, leading to South African threats of hot pursuit raids.

Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) guerrillas, with South African military and logistical support, engage in sabotage raids and attacks on Mozambican Government forces.

South African troops attack SWAPO camps in Zambia near the Angolan border. Clashes are reported in Zambia's Western Province between Zambian troops and South African troops raiding SWAPO camps.

Clashes are reported in Zambia's Western Province between Zambian forces and South African troops raiding SWAPO camps.

ANC guerrillas hold 15 white hostages in a bank siege in Pretoria. Police storm the building, killing the guerrillas.

ANC guerrillas open a third front on the northern Natal border.

ANC guerrillas attack a police station in Johannesburg.

South Africa withdraws two battalions from Zambia's Western Province.

In operation Sceptic, South African forces raid twice across the Namibian border into Angola and a South African military force of several thousand occupies the area around N'Giva in southern Cunene Province for 3 weeks.

Student unrest breaks out in the Transkei. Riot police are flown into Cape Town, killing and injuring a large number of demonstrators.

	June	<b>Insurgency</b>
Lesotho	June	Insurgency
Angola Namibia	August	<b>Military Invasion Insurgency</b>
	November	Rebellion
<u>1981</u>		
Mozambique	January	<b>Military Invasion Insurgency</b>
Angola Namibia	March- June	<b>Military Invasion Insurgency</b>
	April	<b>Insurgency</b>
	May	<b>Insurgency</b>

ANC guerrillas attack fuel storage tanks at two Sasol oil-from-coal plants, penetrating heavy security.

Lesotho Liberation Army guerrillas launch a series of attacks on Lesotho from South Africa.

South African troops based in Namibia launch a major incursion into southern Angola against SWAPO guerrillas.

Rioting breaks out in the black townships of Port Elizabeth following a boycott of black students. Police open fire on the crowd.

South African commandos attack ANC headquarters in Maputo, killing 12 ANC members and one Portuguese technician.

The South African Air Force hits a major SWAPO orientation camp near Lubango, Angola, about 125 miles north of the Namibian border as South African aggression increases with a large number of military actions.

ANC guerrillas attack the distribution electric substation south of Durban, destroying the station and disrupting electrical service to hundreds of factories and homes in Durban.

ANC guerrillas launch a number of attacks and sabotage attempts. Five railroad lines are blown up, one in Soweto and the others on the Natal coast. A police station near East London is attacked, power lines in the Orange Free State are cut, and a bomb destroys an army recruiting office in Durban.

Lesotho	July	Insurgency
	July	<b>Insurgency</b>
Angola	July-September	<b>Military Invasion</b>
	August	<b>Insurgency</b>
	September	<b>Insurgency</b>
Zambia Namibia	September	<b>Military Invasion</b> <b>Insurgency</b>
Lesotho	October	<b>Insurgency</b>
Angola Namibia	November	<b>Military Invasion</b> <b>Insurgency</b>
	December	<b>Insurgency</b>

Lesotho Liberation Army guerrillas attack a fuel depot outside of Lesotho's capital with mortar fire from across the South African border.

ANC guerrillas attack the Arnot power station in eastern Transvaal and an electric subpower station southeast of Pretoria.

South African forces launch Operation Protea in Cuando-Cubango Province, driving 200 miles into Angola. South African aircraft reportedly destroy all Angolan radar and antiaircraft sites within a 95 mile strip north of the Namibian border.

ANC guerrillas launch a rocket attack on the Voortrekkerhoogte military base outside of Pretoria, but inflict little damage. Guerrillas also explode two bombs in East London and Port Elizabeth.

ANC guerrillas attack a police station in Mabopane, 20 miles northwest of Pretoria, killing four people.

South African forces attack Sesheke in western Zambia during a search-and-destroy operation against SWAPO camps.

Lesotho Liberation Army guerrillas attack a paramilitary police barracks outside of Lesotho's capital with mortar fire from across the South African border.

South African forces launch Operation Daisy, a 3-week raid 150 miles inside Angola, destroying a SWAPO regional headquarters and military command post. The main oil refinery in Luanda is attacked, allegedly by South African seaborne commandos.

ANC guerrillas attack the Wonderboom police station in Pretoria, killing one black policeman and wounding four others.



1982

Angola                      March-April                      **Military Invasion**

South African forces strike deep into the southern Angolan province of Cunene, bombing the Chidemba region.

May-June                      **Insurgency**

The ANC launches a series of major bomb attacks on installations and government buildings.

May-June                      **Insurgency**

The ANC is blamed for a bomb which explodes in an elevator in a building in Cape Town housing the President's Council. One person is killed. No one is killed when a locomotive pulling a passenger train in eastern Transvaal detonates a bomb.

August                      **Insurgency**

ANC member Ruth First is killed by a parcel bomb in her office in Maputo, Mozambique. South Africa is blamed for the attack.

Zimbabwe                      August                      **Military Invasion**

Zimbabwean forces kill three white South African Defence Force soldiers about ten miles from the Mozambican border. Zimbabwean Prime Minister claims that they, along with a group which escaped, were preparing operations against strategic targets in Zimbabwe.

Angola                      November                      **Military Invasion**

South African marines make a seaborne raid north of Namibe, Angola, and blow up two bridges on a vital rail link to Angola's interior.

December                      **Insurgency**

The ANC claims responsibility for four explosions which rip through the Koeberg nuclear power plant outside Capetown, damaging one of two reactors. Security police arrest the leader and eight other members of the extreme right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging after uncovering illegal arms caches around the country.

Botswana                      December                      **Border Incident**

Botswana shoots down a private South African plane over northwest Botswana.

Lesotho      December      **Military Invasion**

South Africa launches a raid on alleged ANC guerrilla houses in Maseru, killing 43 people.

Mozambique      December      **Military Invasion**

South African commandos are accused of sabotaging and destroying fuel tanks at Beira oil depot in Mozambique.

1983

January      Insurgency

A bomb planted by the ANC explodes in the offices of the Community Council in the black township of New Brighton in Port Elizabeth, killing one person. Other attacks take place in the Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg in Natal and on a railroad line in Bloemfontein.

February      Insurgency

The ANC is blamed for a bomb explosion in a pass office in Bloemfontein, injuring a large number of blacks.

Lesotho      February      **Military Invasion**  
Insurgency

Lesotho accuses South Africa of dropping two bombs from a helicopter on a fuel depot in Maseru, Lesotho, destroying it and setting fire to a steel factory. The Lesotho Liberation Army claims responsibility.

Lesotho      March      Insurgency

Lesotho Liberation Army attacks increase in Lesotho from South Africa following a partial South African blockade on border crossings into Lesotho.

May      **Insurgency**

The ANC claims responsibility for a bomb in central Pretoria which kills 19 people.

Mozambique      May      **Military Invasion**  
Insurgency

South African fighter jets strafe a Maputo residential area in Mozambique in retaliation for an ANC bomb blast in Pretoria. Several people are killed and injured.

June      Rebellion

On the anniversary of the Soweto riots, stone throwing blacks in Soweto damage a large number of buses, police vehicles and private cars. Police use force to break up the demonstration.

June      Insurgency

Two bombs planted by the ANC explode, causing extensive damage to government offices in Roodepoort near Johannesburg.

	October	<b>Insurgency</b>
Mozambique	October	<b>Military Invasion</b> Insurgency
Angola Namibia	December	<b>Military Invasion</b> Insurgency
<u>1984</u>		
Namibia	February	<b>Insurgency</b>
	April	<b>Insurgency</b>
Swaziland	April	<b>Border Incident</b> Insurgency
	May	<b>Insurgency</b>

ANC guerrillas blow up six fuel storage tanks in the northern Transvaal town of Warmbaths.

South African forces raid ANC offices in Maputo, injuring several people.

In Operation Askari, the South African Air Force bombs SWAPO's alleged headquarters in Angola and South African troops launch an attack on SWAPO bases in Angola. South Africa agrees to a 1-month military disengagement from southern Angola which ultimately extends into the new year.

SWAPO guerrillas infiltrate northern Namibia from bases in Angola as South African forces disengage. Insurgent attacks increase.

Two car bombs explode in Durban, killing three and injuring 22. The ANC is blamed for the attack.

ANC guerrillas pour into Swaziland from Mozambique, resulting in armed clashes between Swazi forces and guerrillas in Mbabane and Manzini.

The ANC launches a rocket attack on a Mobil Oil Corporation refinery in Durban, killing several people. Another explosion occurs in central Durban at the Trust Bank Center.

## SUDAN

Independence: January 1956

The years between independence and the coming to power of the regime of Gaafar Mohammed Numeiri in May 1969 were characterized by political upheaval under three regimes plagued by regional and ethnic problems which they inherited from the British colonial regime, and the country's unstable economy based on cotton. Numeiri began his rule by following radical policies under his program of "Sudanese Socialism," which until 1977 excluded the leaders of traditional parties and their rightwing supporters. The latter organized a National Front dedicated to overthrowing Numeiri. In an unsuccessful coup attempt in July 1976, the National Front launched an invasion from Libya with Libyan aid.

In 1977, under pressure from the United States and Saudi Arabia, a national reconciliation brought an end to the opposition and rightwing exclusion from the government. Libya's involvement in the civil war in Chad beginning in the early 1980s and Sudan's role in sheltering rebels from Chad caused conflict between Libya and Sudan which escalated into military confrontations, the latest of which was the Libyan bombing in March 1984 in Omdurman.

The conflict in southern Sudan has grown out of the secessionist movement led by the Anyanya guerrilla organization. The movement erupted into a long civil war from 1955 to 1972 which culminated in the 1972 Addis Ababa agreement establishing an autonomous regional government in the south. In 1983, a new series of rebellions and attacks began with President Numeiri's dissolution of the regional government and imposition of Islamic law in the country. The group responsible for the new outbreak of violence is the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), sometimes referred to as Anyanya II, whose goal is to overthrow Numeiri and install a people's democratic Socialist government. In July 1983, the Southern Sudan Liberation Front (SSLF) became involved in conflict with the kidnapping of five foreign aid workers.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1964	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	The regime of General Ibrahim Abboud is overthrown by a civilian coup. A transitional government takes power under Sirr al-Khatim al-Khalifa.
	1964-65	Military Invasion	Ethiopian troops make incursions into Sudan to attack Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) camps.
	1965	<b>Insurgency</b>	Anyanya guerrillas are active in Juba and Wau in the south. Government troops are called in and kill a large number of southerners.

Chad	1965	Foreign Military Intervention	The Sudanese Government offers sanctuary and equipment to National Liberation Front of Chad (FROLINAT) rebels opposing the southern Tombalbaye government in Chad.
Chad	1966	<b>Military Invasion Civil War</b>	Guerrillas of Chad's National Liberation Front of Chad (FROLINAT) conduct large-scale raids in Chad from Sudan, causing Chadian President Tombalbaye to close the border and to order his army to fire on any Sudanese aircraft over Chad. Chadian troops conduct incursions into Sudan.
Ethiopia	1967	Foreign Military Intervention	Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) bases in Sudan are closed.
Ethiopia	1969	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	Numeiri seizes power from Muhammad Ahmad Mahgoub.
Ethiopia	1969	Foreign Military Intervention	Numeiri's rise to power results in the reinstatements of military aid and base camps to Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) rebels.
	1970	Unsuccessful Coup	Several thousand followers of former Prime Minister Sadiq el-Mahdi, the leader of the Ansar religious and political movement, make an unsuccessful attempt on Numeiri's life. They are all subsequently killed by government troops on Aba Island.
	1971	Unsuccessful Coup	The Communist Party, led by Major Hashim al-Ata, takes power for 3 days after which Numeiri regains the leadership.
Ethiopia	1971	Foreign Military Intervention	The Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) is expelled from Sudan.
	1976	Unsuccessful Coup	The exiled opposition National Front invades Sudan from Libya in an unsuccessful attempt to topple the Numeiri regime.
	<u>1981</u>		
	January	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Libyan troops pursue rebels from Chad into Sudan.

January	Rebellion	Dissidents protesting the appointment of a non-Darfuri governor demonstrate in the capital of the Darfur region, El Fasher. Government troops are called in.
October	Military Invasion	Libyan air force planes make almost daily raids against Sudan from Chad in reprisal for Sudan's sheltering of refugees from Chad.
<u>1982</u>		
April	Military Invasion Insurgency	Ugandan government forces make an incursion into Sudan in hot pursuit of Ugandan National Resistance Army guerrillas.
<u>1983</u>		
January-May	Mutiny Insurgency	Dozens of soldiers belonging to the All-Southern 105th battalion in the garrison at Bor refuse to be moved to northern posts, firing on northern troops who had arrived to replace them. Southern troops desert by the dozens from major southern garrisons at Bor, Akobo, Aweil, Kappeta, Bentiu, and Rumbek to join the newly formed SPLA.
February	Foreign Military Intervention	Libyan troops begin a massive buildup along the Sudanese border. A large number of Egyptian military advisers are stationed at Flamingo Bay in Port Sudan and at the border town of Kassala as integration of the military forces of Sudan and Egypt begins.
March	Mutiny Insurgency	Soldiers at the Raga military post in Bahr el Ghazal Province flee with their weapons after refusing to be transferred north. A number of soldiers based at Wangkay 100 miles west of Bentiu flee after killing their northern commanding officer. Northern troops are moved into the region.
March	Insurgency	Government troops are ambushed by SPLA guerrillas in Upper Nile Province, leaving a number of government soldiers dead. Government troops arriving in Bentiu

Uganda	
March	<b>Military Invasion</b>
	Insurgency
May	<b>Mutiny</b>
June	Insurgency
August	Insurgency
September	<b>Insurgency</b>
November	<b>Insurgency</b>
December	<b>Insurgency</b>
<u>1984</u>	
January	Insurgency

from Khartoum are also ambushed. SPLA guerrillas attack a police station at Warop in the Tonj area, and another in Ganyiel in the Rumbek district (Lakes Province), capturing weapons.

Ugandan government forces cross the border into Sudan at Karua in pursuit of National Resistance Army (NRA) guerrillas.

Troops in southern Sudan rebel, some defecting to the SPLA. Government troops crush the rebellion.

The SSLF abducts five foreign aid workers in Boma national park in the south.

SSLF guerrillas attack a village in the north of Juba, stealing thousands of cattle.

A SPLA unit is ambushed by government forces in Bahr el Ghazal. Government forces attack another guerrilla unit moving from the Boma area near Ethiopia toward the interior of Upper Nile Province. SPLA guerrillas attack the outskirts of Aweil.

SPLA guerrillas kidnap 29 foreign workers, demanding the cessation of work on the Jonglei Canal and Chevron oil operations, repeal of the Muslim penal code, and release of political prisoners. Government troops free the hostages.

Intense fighting between government troops and SPLA guerrillas erupts in Sobat Province near the Ethiopian border.

A military confrontation breaks out between two factions of the SPLA. SPLA guerrillas capture the town of Akobo close to the Ethiopian border.

Uganda		
January	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Ojiga in Moroto district is pillaged and four women abducted during a series of raids by Ugandan troops into southern Sudan.
February	<b>Insurgency</b>	SPLA guerrillas attack a Nile riverboat at Math Kei, killing hundreds of people. SPLA guerrillas attack and burn the French Compagnie de Construction Internationale headquarters 12 miles from Malakal, taking six hostages, some of whom are released soon afterward. Three foreign workers at Chevron's southern Sudan base camp are killed by SPLA guerrillas who launch an offensive in the south aimed at halting development work.
March	<b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	Five bombs explode near the broadcasting station at Omdurman, allegedly the work of Libya. Egyptian air defense troops arrive in Sudan after the attack.



## SWAZILAND

Independence: September 1968

Until the death of King Sobhuza II in August 1982, Swaziland was free of serious conflict. But the period since has been marked by fear and suspicion due to a brutal and fratricidal battle within the ranks of the Swazi ruling house between modernist and traditionalist factions. Another area of conflict has arisen since the signing of nonaggression pacts with South Africa by Mozambique in March 1984 and by Swaziland in February 1982--the latter not announced until March 1984--which has resulted in the expulsion from Mozambique of African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas, many of whom have flooded into Swaziland, causing armed clashes between Swazi forces and the guerrillas and the arrest by the Swaziland Government of many ANC members.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1963	Rebellion	Swazi workers stage a general strike which is broken up by a battalion of British troops.
	<u>1984</u>		
South Africa	April	<b>Border Incident</b> <b>Insurgency</b>	ANC guerrillas pour into Swaziland from Mozambique, resulting in armed clashes between Swazi forces and guerrillas in Mbabane and Manzini.
Mozambique	May	Insurgency	A Swazi freight train is attacked in Mozambique. Neither the ANC nor RENAMO claims responsibility.

## TANZANIA

Independence: December 1961

Tanzania was formed by the union in April 1964 of Tanganyika and Zanzibar of which the latter had achieved independence from the British in 1963. Up until this time, Zanzibar had experienced turmoil as a result of the power struggle between the Arab community and the African population. In January 1964, an armed uprising erupted in which the Arab government was overthrown by Ugandan-born "Field Marshal" Okello. Several thousand Arabs were killed and another several thousand went into exile. Okello was overthrown shortly thereafter by a radical group of Arabs and Africans who resumed previous links with mainland Tanganyika.

The union between the mainland and Zanzibar has not detracted from Zanzibar's considerable political independence. Since independence, Tanzania has been governed by Julius Nyerere. There has been no significant internal conflict, but Tanzania, which opposed the Amin regime in neighboring Uganda, played a major role in overthrowing the regime and reinstating Milton Obote in power. The last of the Tanzanian forces in Uganda did not return home until June 1981. For further details on Tanzania's role in Uganda, see the entry under Uganda.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1964	<b>Mutiny Foreign Military Intervention</b>	The tiny Tanganyikan army mutinies and deposes its British officers, but the mutineers are quickly disarmed by British marines.
	1964	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	A bloody coup on the independent island of Zanzibar deposes of the Arab-ruled government. "Field Marshal" Okello takes power.
Mozambique	1964-65	<b>Insurgency</b>	Mozambique's Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) begins to launch military raids from bases in Tanzania into Cabo Delgado Province.
Uganda	1972	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Several hundred armed followers of Obote invade Uganda from Tanzania, but are soon routed by forces loyal to Amin. Uganda retaliates by bombing Tanzanian border villages.
Burundi	1972-73	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Burundian forces carry out several large raids into Tanzanian territory against thousands of Hutus fleeing into Tanzania.

Zimbabwe	1975	Foreign Military Intervention	Tanzania opens training facilities to Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) guerrillas.
Mozambique	1976	Foreign Military Intervention	A battalion of Tanzanian troops is sent to Mozambique to help defend it from attacks by Rhodesian forces. Tanzanian troops also crush an uprising in northern Mozambique among the Makonde people.
Seychelles	1977	Foreign Military Intervention	Tanzanian troops move into the Seychelles following the Tanzanian-backed coup which overthrew the Mancham regime.
Uganda	1978	Military Invasion	Ugandan troops invade Tanzanian territory, annexing 725 square miles west of Lake Victoria. Tanzanian troops counterattack, forcing the retreat of the Ugandan troops.
Uganda	<u>1979</u> January-February	Military Invasion	Tanzanian forces, along with over a thousand Ugandan exiles belonging to the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF), invade Uganda.
Uganda	March-April	Military Invasion Foreign Military Intervention	Libyan and PLU troops arrive in Uganda to help in the fight against Tanzania. Libyan troops organize antitank defense and artillery around Kampala, Uganda to protect the Amin regime. Libyan Air Force bombers launch unsuccessful crossborder bombing attacks, missing the targets. Tanzanian troops launch new offensives, capturing Entebbe and Kampala as the Amin regime collapses in Uganda.
Uganda	May-June	Military Invasion	Tanzanian officers lead Ugandan armed forces in taking the West Nile District from Amin supporters.
Uganda	July <u>1980</u>	Military Invasion	Some Tanzanian forces begin to vacate Uganda.
Mozambique	December	Foreign Military Intervention	Tanzanian troops are sent to Mozambique to help Mozambican forces fight against the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO).

	<u>1981</u>		
Uganda	June	<b>Military Invasion</b>	The last Tanzanian troops withdraw from Uganda.
	<u>1982</u>		
Mozambique	May	<b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	Mozambican Government forces launch an offensive against Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) guerrilla bases in an attempt to clear the main road and rail link to Zimbabwe with the help of Tanzanian troops.
	<u>1983</u>		
Mozambique	January February	<b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	Tanzanian troops provide military training and aid to Mozambican forces in the battle against the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO).

## TOGO

Independence: April 1960

Togo's first post-independence government headed by Sylvanus Olympio faced considerable opposition, notably from exiled former Prime Minister Nicolas Grunitzky. In January 1963, when a military coup led by Etienne Eyadema resulted in Olympio's assassination, Grunitzky returned to Togo at Eyadema's invitation to lead a civilian government. Increasing rifts between the military and the government resulted in the January 1967 military coup which brought Eyadema to power. Despite a number of plots against his regime and violent demonstrations by industrial workers in 1977, Eyadema has remained in power to the present.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1963	Coup d'etat	Sylvanus Olympio is assassinated in a coup led by Sergeant Etienne Eyadema who sets up a civilian government under Nicolas Grunitzky.
	1967	Coup d'etat	Eyadema overthrows the civilian government, taking over the presidency.
	1977	Rebellion	Violent demonstrations by industrial workers are broken up by the army.
Zaire	1979	Foreign Military Intervention	Togolese troops, part of the African intervention force in Zaire's Shaba Province during the 1978 uprising, leave Zaire.

## UGANDA

Independence: October 1962

Conflict in the early years of independence revolved around the role of the Ganda people in the new state. At the time of independence, Buganda, as one of Uganda's four kingdoms, formed an alliance with Milton Obote's Uganda's People's Congress (UPC) with Obote as Prime Minister and the Kabaka, King of Buganda, as President. The alliance collapsed in February 1966 when Obote declared himself President. The regular army, responding to a Ganda uprising in Buganda, stormed the Kabaka's palace; Buganda was divided into four districts, and the four kingdoms were abolished.

Obote was overthrown in January 1971 by a military coup led by General Idi Amin. Amin's first year of rule was characterized by terror as he purged the army and police forces of Obote supporters and engaged in massive violations of human rights in a campaign to rid Uganda of its prominent citizens whom Amin feared and disliked. Another wave of killings began in late 1972, triggered by an attempted coup by Obote supporters exiled in Tanzania.

In October 1978, Amin attacked Tanzania, causing Tanzania to invade Uganda. Tanzanian forces, accompanied by Ugandan exile forces, overthrew Amin in 1979. The occupying Tanzanian army was greeted in Uganda with wide popular support, and the Tanzanian Government aided the various groups exiled under the Amin regime to form a new government. The Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) was the result and Yusuflu Lule was chosen as president. His almost immediate replacement by Godfrey Binaisa and the confusion within the new government triggered rebellion and anarchy in the country.

In May 1980, Binaisa was overthrown by Obote supporters in the government who held elections in December which returned Obote to power. However, Obote's political opponents, claiming that the elections were rigged, continue to oppose Obote, some using armed force. Three insurgency groups had arisen by 1980--the United National Recovery Force (UNRF), composed of elements loyal to Amin, in West Nile Province; the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM) led by a minister in the former Lule government operating in and around Kampala; and the National Resistance Army (NRA) also operating in and around Kampala.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1966	Rebellion	Tension between the Ganda and the government erupts into violence as government troops storm the Kabaka's palace.
	1971	Coup d'etat	Idi Amin overthrows the Obote regime.

Tanzania	1972	Unsuccessful Coup <b>Military Invasion</b>
	1976	<b>Military Invasion</b>
	1977	Unsuccessful Coup
Tanzania	1978	<b>Military Invasion</b>
	<u>1979</u>	
Tanzania	January-February	<b>Military Invasion</b>
Tanzania	March-April	<b>Military Invasion Foreign Military Intervention</b>
Tanzania	May-June	<b>Military Invasion</b>

Several hundred armed followers of Obote invade Uganda from Tanzania, but are soon routed by forces loyal to Amin. Uganda retaliates by bombing Tanzanian border villages.

An Israeli commando team raids Entebbe airport after the capture by Palestinian terrorists of an Air France plane which is being held in Uganda. One passenger is murdered by Ugandan forces.

Members of the air force attempt to assassinate Amin.

Ugandan troops invade Tanzanian territory, annexing 725 square miles west of Lake Victoria. Tanzanian troops counterattack, forcing the retreat of the Ugandan troops.

Tanzanian forces, along with over a thousand Ugandan exiles belonging to the UNLF, invade Uganda.

Libyan and PL0 troops arrive in Uganda to help in the fight against Tanzania. Libyan troops organize anti-tank defenses and artillery around Kampala to protect the Amin regime. Libyan Air Force bombers launch unsuccessful crossborder bombing attacks, missing the targets. Tanzanian troops launch new offensives, capturing Kampala and the Amin regime collapses. A provisional government is formed, headed by Executive Council Chairman Yusufu Lule.

Government forces led by Tanzanian officers take West Nile district from Amin supporters.

	June	Rebellion
Tanzania	July	Military Invasion
	<u>1980</u>	
	May	Coup d'etat
	August	Insurgency
	October	Insurgency
	<u>1981</u>	
	February	Insurgency
	March	Insurgency
Tanzania	June	Mutiny Military Invasion
	June	Insurgency

After the replacement of Lule by Godfrey Binaisa, thousands of people riot in Kampala, demanding the reinstatement of Lule. Government troops open fire, triggering a new series of demonstrations.

The first contingent of Tanzanian forces leaves Uganda.

A group of army officers led by a supporter of former President Obote takes power from Binaisa.

Violence breaks out again in Kampala as Amin supporters in military uniforms start a wave of shootings and looting.

Former Amin soldiers, organized into the UNRF, invade Arua in West Nile Province, destroying 50 percent of the town.

UFM guerrillas attack several suburban police stations and steal guns and ammunition.

Members of the underground Movement for the Struggle for Political Rights (MOSPOR), formed from the Uganda People's Movement and former soldiers of the national army, attack the Kabamba Army Training School and government convoys in the Kampala outskirts, leaving Kampala without electricity.

Hundreds of government troops plunder the town of Arua, causing thousands to flee. The violence follows the withdrawal from Uganda of the remaining Tanzanian troops.

UNRF guerrillas invade the Umbachi mission on the outskirts of Arua, massacring civilians and taking control of everything north of Arua.



Sudan	December	<b>Insurgency</b>	Government forces launch a big offensive aimed at ousting UNRF guerrillas from the West Nile District.
	<u>1982</u>		
	February	<b>Insurgency</b>	Government forces and NRA guerrillas engage in fierce fighting in Kampala's western suburbs around the Malire army barracks.
	April	<b>Insurgency Military Invasion</b>	Government forces make an incursion into Sudan in hot pursuit of NRA guerrillas. Government forces defeat a large force of NRA guerrillas, placing most of the West Nile district under government control.
Sudan	December	<b>Insurgency</b>	Government forces launch a major offensive against NRA guerrillas in West Nile Province.
	<u>1983</u>		
	January	<b>Insurgency</b>	NRA guerrillas step up activities in and around Kampala, killing a number of people.
	February	<b>Insurgency</b>	NRA guerrillas begin a series of offensives aimed at government garrisons.
Sudan	March	<b>Insurgency Military Invasion</b>	Government forces cross the border at Karua into Sudan in pursuit of NRA guerrillas. NRA guerrillas open fire on a rally of the ruling Uganda People's Congress, killing a number of people.
	May	<b>Insurgency</b>	A refugee camp at Kikyusa, 40 miles north of Kampala, is attacked and hundreds of refugees are killed. The government claims that NRA guerrillas are responsible, but other reports put the blame on government troops who undertook a reprisal for support in the camp of the NRA.
	October	<b>Mutiny</b>	Army soldiers rampage through townships around Entebbe on the eve of the 21st anniversary of independence.

1984

	January	<b>Insurgency</b>
Sudan	January	<b>Military Invasion</b>
Zaire	January	<b>Military Invasion</b>
	January-March	<b>Rebellion</b>
	February	<b>Insurgency</b>
Kenya	March-June	<b>Rebellion</b>

NRA guerrillas kidnap 11 International Red Cross workers in Mpiigi district, soon freeing 9 of them.

Ojiga in Sudan's Moroto district is pillaged and four women abducted during a series of raids by Ugandan troops into southern Sudan.

Ugandan armed forces cross into Zaire at Gombe and kidnap 13 men.

Karamojong warriors begin a series of raids in Teso, Lango, and Acholi to the west and Sebei to the south. Ugandan army and militia attack Matany and Kangole in central Karamoja and villages around Namalu. Acholi and Langi militia mass for an attack on Jie in northern Karamoja.

NRA guerrillas attack the army and police barracks in the town of Masindi, 140 miles north of Kampala, stealing weapons and ammunition. They are soon repulsed by government troops which launch search-and-destroy operations in the area.

The Kenyan and Ugandan armies combine forces to combat "ngorokos" (bandits) in their border areas. Kenyan troops arrive at Amudat, a Pokot area inside Uganda. Many young men of the Kenyan Pokot region, who had fled to the Ugandan Pokot region, are attacked by Kenyan gunships.

UPPER VOLTA (BURKINA FASO)

Independence: August 1960

Since independence, political power in Upper Volta has alternated between civilian and military regimes. The first civilian government under Maurice Yameogo was plagued by a deteriorating economic situation and was overthrown in January 1966 by a military coup under Sangoule Lamizana. Although a nominal civilian government was formed in 1970, real power remained with the army which dissolved the civilian Assembly in January 1974 because of conflicts between the Prime Minister and Lamizana. The long-promised civilian elections were finally held in May 1976 with Lamizana as president until November 1980 when he was overthrown in a bloodless military coup led by Colonel Saye Zerbo. Zerbo was overthrown himself in a military coup in November 1982 led by Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, under whom Captain Thomas Sankara was appointed Prime Minister. In a bizarre series of events, an attempt was made with the backing of the French Government in May 1983 to bring about the downfall of the radical left-wing Sankara. However, the attempt thwarted, Sankara overthrew Ouedraogo in August. At present, the Sankara regime is consolidating power, has changed the name of the country, and is backed by three Marxist-oriented political groups.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Ghana	1963	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Ghanaian forces occupy a 50-mile strip of land controlled by Upper Volta.
	1966	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	In a military coup, Lieutenant-Colonel Sangoule Lamizana overthrows the civilian government of Maurice Yameogo.
Mali	1974-75	Border Dispute	Malian troops occupy several villages in northeastern Upper Volta, claiming the area.
	<u>1980</u>		
	November	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	Saye Zerbo seizes power from Lamizana.
	<u>1982</u>		
	November	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	A group of noncommissioned officers and soldiers overthrow the Zerbo regime. Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo heads the military junta.

1983

May

Rebellion

The arrest of Sankara and Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani by the Ouedraogo government, supported by the French Government, sets off a revolt by pro-Sankara commandos based in Po near Ghana. They take complete control of the town, including the police and customs posts.

August

Coup d'etat

Sankara overthrows the Ouedraogo government.

ZAIRE

Independence: June 1960

Zaire's early days of independence were characterized by chaos caused primarily by the speed of decolonization by Belgium which left Patrice Lumumba's central government disorganized and impotent. One week after independence, the Force Publique, still commanded by Belgian officers, was shaken by a mutiny led by Congolese junior officers, followed soon after by the declaration of independence of Katanga (later called Shaba Province) from the rest of the country by secessionist leader Moise Tshombe. Belgian troops responded to the mutiny, fanning out throughout the country and provoking rebellions and widespread pillage. In response to Lumumba's request for military assistance to repel the Belgian invasion, a UN force entered the country.

By this time, the country had been fractured into four separate parts with Mobutu leading the national government in Leopoldville (later called Kinshasa). Lumumba was assassinated in 1961, and by early 1963, the UN force had succeeded in uniting the country into one state. The withdrawal of the UN military force from the country in 1964 and the coming to power of the unpopular Tshombe sparked off new unrest which grew into a revolutionary upheaval spreading from Kwilu and Kivu Provinces to the northern and eastern regions of the country. Tshombe, with the help of a junior officer of the Force Publique, Colonel Joseph-Desire Mobutu (later called Mobutu Sese Seko), launched a massive expedition force assisted by mercenaries and Belgian paratroopers, chasing the rebels out of Stanleyville (later called Kisangani).

In November 1965, Mobutu seized power, quickly consolidating his regime under a repressive and corrupt system which has survived to the present. In the period between 1965 and 1977, there were several instances of rebellion from various sources and a number of plots against the Mobutu regime, but in March 1977, the remnants of Tshombe's Katangan army, who had taken refuge in Angola and organized themselves into the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo (FNLC), crossed into Shaba where they had wide popular support. Mobutu, whose army was unable to suppress the revolt, appealed for help, which came from Morocco and France, ending the crisis. But army repression in Shaba increased resentment of the Mobutu regime, leaving the province ripe for another revolt which occurred in May 1978 when FNLC rebels crossed into Shaba, occupying the town of Kolwezi. French and Belgian troops intervened immediately, ending the second crisis. Belgian and French military personnel remained to rebuild the Zairean armed forces, a situation which has endured to the present along with the more recent participation, beginning in May 1982, of Israel.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1960		<b>Mutiny</b> <b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	Congolese junior officers in the Force Publique revolt against Belgian officers and attack Belgian nationals. Belgium sends in troops to repress the revolt. Lumumba

requests UN military assistance and with the arrival of the UN force, Belgium withdraws its troops.

1961      Rebellion  
Foreign Military Intervention  
UN forces undertake two unsuccessful military operations in Katanga (Shaba) Province to reunite it with the rest of the country.

1962      Rebellion  
Foreign Military Intervention  
The secessionist regime of Antoine Gizenga in Stanleyville (Kisangani) is overthrown by the army and UN forces.

1962-63      Rebellion  
Foreign Military Intervention  
UN forces undertake several military actions to overcome the secessionists in Katanga Province, finally succeeding in overthrowing Tshombe.

1964      Rebellion  
Foreign Military Intervention  
As the UN force withdraws, antigovernment revolt breaks out in Kwilu and Kivu Provinces, soon spreading to the northern and eastern regions of the country. Tshombe and Mobutu respond with a massive expedition force which defeats the rebellion in Stanleyville (Kisangani) with the help of Belgian airborne troops.

1965      Coup d'etat  
Mobutu seizes control of the government.

1967      Rebellion  
Former Katangan gendarmes and mercenaries revolt against the regime, but are overcome by government forces.

Congo      1969      Border Incident  
The Congolese Government claims that commandos from Zaire made an armed incursion into Brazzaville with the intention of overthrowing the Congolese Government.

1969      Rebellion  
Students at the university in Kinshasa, opposed to the Mobutu Government, clash with the army. Several students are killed.

1971      Rebellion  
Students parade in memory of the victims of the 1969 clash. The army intervenes and the university is closed.

Burundi	1972	Foreign Military Intervention	At the request of the Burundi Government, Zairean troops backed by jet fighters help put down an uprising by Hutu troops.
	1977	<b>Insurgency</b> <b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	FNLc rebels cross over the border from Angola and invade Shaba Province. Moroccan and French troops, responding to Mobutu's appeals for help, aid government forces in suppressing the rebels.
	1978	<b>Insurgency</b> <b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	FNLc rebels mount another invasion of Shaba Province, occupying Kolwezi. French legionnaires, acting with the Zairean army, retake Kolwezi and Belgian paratroopers drop in the area.
	1978	Rebellion	An antigovernment revolt breaks out near Idiofa in Bandundu by villagers. Government forces intervene, brutally killing many and executing 14 chiefs accused of being the ringleaders of the revolt.
	1979	Rebellion	Government forces are called into Lubondoi in eastern Kasai because of the refusal of residents to pay a new tax. The ensuing violence results in a massive reprisal by the armed forces in which hundreds of youths are allegedly massacred.
Central African Republic	1979	Foreign Military Intervention	At the Central African Republic's request, Zaire sends troops to that country to help suppress student riots in Bangui.
Togo Senegal Ivory Coast Gabon	1979	Foreign Military Intervention	Togolese, Senegalese, Gabonese, and Ivory Coast troops, part of the African intervention force in Shaba Province during the 1978 uprising, leave Lubumbashi along with Moroccan troops.

1979 Unsuccessful Coup

A group of military personnel attempts to take over the airport in Kinshasa, leading to the closing down of all borders.

1981

Burundi August Border Dispute

Burundi and Zaire move troops to their common border near Lake Tanganyika after Burundi moves a border post to a new position on the disputed Little Rusizi branch of the Rusizi River Delta.

1982

Zambia February Border Incident

Border skirmishes break out in which Zairean soldiers hijack a Zambian bus and its passengers near Sakania and capture and imprison several Zambian policemen. Zambian and Zairean border guards exchange fire.

1983

Zambia October Border Incident

Zambian troops are deployed along the border with Zaire to combat bandits who are frequently Zairean soldiers.

1984

Uganda January **Military Invasion**

Ugandan armed forces cross into Zaire at Gombe and kidnap 13 men.

March Insurgency

Two government opposition groups based in Belgium, the Lumumba National Congolese Movement and the Zairean Socialist Party, claim responsibility for the bombings in Kinshasa of the Voice of Zaire complex and the main post office in which two people are killed.

Zambia June Border Incident

A small Zambian patrol crosses the border into Zaire, firing on Zairean smugglers and gendarmes who return the fire.



## ZAMBIA

Independence: October 1964

Throughout the years of independence, internally initiated conflict in Zambia, under the rule of its charismatic President Kenneth Kaunda, has been rare. Kaunda's commitment to armed national liberation movements is the primary cause of externally initiated conflict. The struggles in neighboring Zimbabwe and Namibia have had the greatest impact on Zambia's security. Kaunda, who supported an end to the Rhodesian regime, opened Zambia's borders to the Zimbabwean African National Union (ZANU) along with its military component, the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), resulting in frequent Rhodesian attacks on Zambian-based camps of ZAPU's military component, the Zimbabwe African People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA) in the late 1970s, the most serious occurring in 1978 in the outskirts of the capital, Lusaka, and in 1979 in Lusaka itself in which ZAPU homes and offices were destroyed. Following this last attack, Zambia began receiving extensive military assistance from the Soviet Union.

Simultaneously with the Rhodesian attacks, South African forces were launching attacks on South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) camps in western Zambia. Although the Rhodesian conflict ended in December 1979, two coup plots allegedly planned by external groups, were discovered. In the past 2 years, however, there have been no serious incidents of conflict except for occasional incidents on the border with Zaire and student unrest.

<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
	1964	Rebellion	Members of the Lumpa Church in Northern Province, opposing outside interference in its affairs, stage an armed resistance to the new government which is suppressed by government troops.
Zimbabwe	1966-67	<b>Insurgency</b>	ZANU launches guerrilla attacks from Zambia. ZIPRA adopts guerrilla tactics, launching attacks into Zimbabwe from Zambian bases.
Mozambique	1968	Insurgency	Mozambique's Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) infiltrates into Mozambique from Zambian bases.
Zimbabwe	1974	<b>Insurgency</b>	A group of Rhodesian ZANLA guerrillas, led by a former ZIPRA guerrilla leader, rebels in Zambian camps, killing many ZANLA guerrillas with tacit support from the Zambian army and police.

Zimbabwe	1975	Insurgency	Rhodesian ZANLA and ZIPRA guerrillas clash in Zambia, seriously disrupting guerrilla supply lines.
Zimbabwe	1977	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Rhodesian jet bombers attack the border town of Feira in a search-and-destroy operation against ZIPRA bases.
Zimbabwe	1978	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Rhodesian land and air attacks against ZIPRA bases in Zambia intensify through the year, including a 3-day offensive air strike on the outskirts of Lusaka.
Angola South Africa Namibia	1978	<b>Military Invasion</b> Insurgency	Zambian forces join with SWAPO guerrillas to shell the Caprivian capital and garrison of Katima Mulilo in response to the massacre of hundreds of Namibian refugees by South African troops in the SWAPO base town of Cassinga in Angola during Operation Reindeer. South African troops skirmish with SWAPO guerrillas in Western Zambia.
<u>1979</u>			
South Africa Namibia	March	<b>Military Invasion</b>	South African troops attack SWAPO camps in Zambia near the Angolan border.
Zimbabwe	April	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Rhodesian commandos launch a pre-dawn raid in Lusaka, destroying ZAPU homes and offices, including ZAPU leader Nkomo's headquarters.
Zimbabwe	October	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Rhodesian commandos blow up road and rail bridges in Zambia's Northern Province, resulting in the temporary loss of the Tazara Railroad. Fighting continues in Southern Province between ZIPRA guerrillas and Rhodesian forces.

South Africa Namibia	October	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Clashes are reported in Western Province between Zambian troops and South African troops raiding SWAPO camps.
Zimbabwe	November	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Rhodesian commandos blow up the Chongwe Bridge on the road linking Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique. Zambian troops are placed on full alert.
	<u>1980</u>		
South Africa	April	<b>Military Invasion</b>	South Africa withdraws two battalions from Zambia's Western Province.
	October	<b>Rebellion</b>	A group of former Zairean Katangan gendarmes engage security forces in a battle at a farm in Chilanga, nine miles south of Lusaka. Large quantities of AK47s and ammunition are captured. Several prominent Zambian citizens are arrested.
	<u>1981</u>		
Namibia South Africa	September	<b>Military Invasion</b>	South African forces attack Sesheke in western Zambia during a search-and-destroy operation against SWAPO camps.
	<u>1982</u>		
Zaire	February	<b>Border Incident</b>	Border skirmishes break out in which Zairean soldiers hijack a Zambian bus and its passengers near Sakania and capture and imprisonment several Zambian policemen. Zambian and Zairean border guards exchange fire.
Angola	February	<b>Insurgency</b>	Angolan UNITA guerrillas harass villagers in western Zambia, claiming the territory as their own.

1983

Zaire

October

Border Incident

Zambian troops are deployed along the border with Zaire to combat bandits who are frequently Zairean soldiers.

1984

February

Rebellion

Several thousand students at the University of Zambia riot in a dispute over meal cards. Military police are brought in to repress the riot.

Zaire

June

Border Incident

A small Zambian patrol crosses the border into Zaire, firing on Zairean smugglers and gendarmes who returned the fire.

## ZIMBABWE

Independence: April 1980

Zimbabwe was called Rhodesia until independence was won by black nationalists in 1980. Conflict in Zimbabwe has been a constant factor since the mid-1960s when the armed struggle began against the white Rhodesian regime which had declared unilateral independence from Britain in 1965. The struggle against the regime was waged by two groups, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

Following independence in 1980 and the victory of the ZANU party under Robert Mugabe, violent rivalry between troops loyal to the ZANU ruling party and those loyal to ZAPU continued and persists to the present. Joshua Nkomo, a nationalist activist, formed ZAPU in 1961 after the banning of an earlier nationalist organization, but personal ambitions and tactical differences caused a split in 1963 with the dissidents forming ZANU. Both groups were banned in Rhodesia. The guerrilla organization of ZANU, the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA), and that of ZAPU, the Zimbabwe African People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA), began their separate armed struggles shortly thereafter. ZANLA, supported by Mozambique's Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) nationalist movement, was based in Mozambique. Although ZANU was also permitted bases and headquarters in Zambia up until 1974 when the organization was expelled from that country, Zambia backed Nkomo and ZAPU, providing bases, offices, and headquarters in the country. ZAPU also received heavy military support from the Soviet Union. Guerrilla bases in both Mozambique and Zambia were attacked repeatedly by Rhodesian forces during search-and-destroy operations.

The guerrilla war intensified in the 1970s until late 1979 when a ceasefire took effect following accords reached at the Lancaster House conference. ZANU leader Robert Mugabe won the British-supervised election in 1980, becoming Prime Minister. Nkomo was given a ministerial appointment, but conflict between the two men soon emerged. It was aggravated by the discovery in February 1982 of several large arms caches on a farm owned by Nkomo and the subsequent dismissal of Nkomo and some of his colleagues from their government posts. Although both Mugabe and Nkomo had tried to control the sporadic clashes between their armies, the 1982 dismissals fueled the outbreak of violence in Matabeleland, Nkomo's base of support, which continues to the present.

### CROSS

<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1963-64		Insurgency	ZAPU guerrilla activity begins. Bitterness between ZAPU and ZANU supporters escalates into violence in and around Salisbury (Harare) with members of each group attacking members of the other.

	1965	Insurgency
Zambia	1966-67	Insurgency
	1967-68	Insurgency
Mozambique	1970	Insurgency
	1972	Insurgency
	1973	Insurgency
	1974	Insurgency

ZIPRA guerrillas enter the country, resulting in the declaration of a state of emergency which remains in force for 15 years.

ZANU launches guerrilla attacks from Zambia. A violent clash occurs between Rhodesian security forces backed by helicopter gunships and ZANLA guerrillas near Sinoia. Numerous subversive operations occur. ZIPRA adopts guerrilla tactics, using bases in Zambia. ZIPRA and South African ANC guerrillas fight together against Rhodesian forces at Wankie in the northwest.

A large force of ZIPRA guerrillas penetrates southwards and engages in a battle with security forces near Mana Pools. ZIPRA guerrillas are defeated by the security forces with air force assistance. Other fighting occurs sporadically in the north.

ZIPRA guerrillas attack the Victoria Falls Airport, damaging equipment, a railroad line, and denoting explosives on a telephone pole. FRELIMO and ZANLA guerrillas join forces in Tete Province, Mozambique.

ZANLA guerrillas infiltrate Rhodesia from Mozambique and attack a farm in the Centenary district near the border.

ZANLA is active, killing two government land inspectors and kidnapping a third. ZANLA guerrillas also kidnap 292 pupils and staff members near the border with Mozambique, most of whom escape.

ZIPRA guerrillas kill several Europeans in the north and launch a number of attacks across the Zambezi River. The Rhodesian Government announces a ceasefire which fails to take effect.

Zambia	1974	<b>Insurgency</b>
Mozambique	1974	<b>Insurgency Border War</b>
Tanzania Zambia	1975	<b>Insurgency Foreign Military Intervention</b>
Mozambique Botswana	1976	<b>Insurgency Border War Military Invasion Foreign Military Intervention</b>
Mozambique Zambia	1977	<b>Insurgency Military Invasion</b>

A group of ZANLA guerrillas, led by a former ZIPRA guerrilla leader, rebel in the Zambian camps and on the war front in Rhodesia, killing many ZANLA guerrillas with tacit support from the Zambian army and police. The rebellion is put down a month later by loyal ZANU members.

The FRELIMO interim government in Mozambique opens the 750-mile border with Rhodesia to ZANLA guerrillas.

ZANLA and ZIPRA guerrillas clash militarily outside of Salisbury (Harare) and in Zambia, seriously disrupting guerrilla supply lines. Tanzania opens training facilities to ZANLA guerrillas. Rhodesian forces concentrate in the northeast.

ZANLA guerrillas infiltrate from Mozambique on three fronts--Tete, Manica and Gaza Provinces--and with the help of Mozambican FRELIMO soldiers, bombard Rhodesian border towns, particularly Umtali. Rhodesian forces launch strikes at guerrilla bases in many locations in Mozambique. A new offensive is launched by ZANLA guerrillas in the Chipinga region in the south. Rhodesian forces attack the Nyadzonja refugee camp in Mozambique. The Rhodesian Special Branch organizes the anti-FRELIMO RENAMO. Rhodesian security forces pursuing ZIPRA guerrillas attack a police barracks near Francistown, Botswana.

Two bombs explode in the middle of Salisbury (Harare). ZANU claims responsibility. Rhodesian forces attack ZANLA camps at Chimoio and Tembwe in Mozambique.

Zambia Botswana	1978	<b>Insurgency Military Invasion</b>
Mozambique	1978	<b>Border War</b>
	1979	<b>Insurgency</b>
Mozambique Angola Zambia	1979	<b>Insurgency Border War Military Invasion</b>

Rhodesian jet bombers attack the Zambian border town of Feira in a search-and-destroy operation against ZIPRA bases.

ZANLA guerrillas destroy 28 petrol storage tanks during an attack on the oil depot in Salisbury (Harare). Rhodesian land and air attacks against ZIPRA bases in Zambia intensify throughout the year, including a 3-day offensive air strike on the outskirts of Lusaka. A number of Botswana soldiers are killed and several others injured by Rhodesian troops pursuing ZIPRA guerrillas into Botswana territory.

In Mozambique, Rhodesian forces blow up the strategic railroad bridge on the Beira-Moatize line, destroy agricultural projects in the Manica highlands, and attack the Limpopo Valley agro-industrial complex.

ZIPRA guerrillas shoot down an Air Rhodesia civil aircraft near Kariba, killing all passengers. A bomb planted by guerrillas explodes in a Salisbury (Harare) shopping center. ZIPRA guerrillas bombard Salisbury Airport two times in 1 week.

Rhodesian commandos raid the Beira oil depot in Mozambique in retaliation for the ZANLA attack from Mozambique on the oil depot in Salisbury (Harare). Rhodesian fighter planes and ground troops launch a series of raids on ZANLA guerrilla bases in Mozambique's central Tete Province. Rhodesian forces launch an airstrike on a ZIPRA camp near Luso, Angola. Rhodesian commandos launch a pre-dawn raid in Lusaka, Zambia, destroying ZAPU homes and offices, including ZAPU leader Nkomo's headquarters. Rhodesian commandos blow up Zambian road and rail bridges in Northern Province and the Chongwe Bridge on the road linking Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique. Fighting continues in Zambia's Southern Province between ZIPRA guerrillas and Rhodesian forces.



Botswana

1979

**Military Invasion**

A Rhodesian commando group abducts 14 ZAPU officials in Botswana and blows up Kasangula ferry, the country's only link to the north.

1980

June-  
July

**Insurgency**

Following independence, several hundred government troops and police are sent to the Zimba Tribal Trust Land in northcentral Zimbabwe to round up ZIPRA guerrillas who are causing disturbances in the region. Two policemen are killed in Mtoko during clashes between ZANLA and ZIPRA guerrilla factions.

October

**Mutiny**

Army soldiers go on a rampage in Mtoko directed at British whites despite a massive military and police crackdown on violence.

November

**Insurgency**

Street battles break out in Bulawayo's western townships between ZIPRA and ZANLA guerrillas.

1981

February-  
March

**Insurgency  
Rebellion**

Fighting breaks out in Bulawayo between ZANLA and ZIPRA guerrilla factions. Mugabe sends in troops. Violence also breaks out in several battalions of the national army. Government forces disarm several thousand ZIPRA guerrillas at the Mushumbi Pools base camp in the north.

December

**Insurgency**

A bomb blast at ZANU party headquarters in Salisbury (Harare) kills six people and injures dozens. Mugabe blames South African-supported groups.

1982

Mozambique

May

**Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention**

A series of explosions in southern Matabeleland by ZIPRA guerrillas damages railway electrical lines and water installations. Zimbabwean troops join Mozambican forces in an offensive against RENAMO aimed at clearing Mozambique's main road and rail link to Zimbabwe.

South Africa	June-July	<b>Insurgency</b>	ZIPRA guerrillas launch an unsuccessful attack on Mugabe's home after having seized weapons and a truck from army barracks in Harare. ZIPRA guerrillas kidnap six foreign tourists in Matabeleland.
	July	<b>Rebellion</b>	A substantial proportion of the Zimbabwean air force at Thornhill base is destroyed or badly damaged in an act of sabotage. The Zimbabwean Government detains a number of white former Rhodesian officers.
	August	<b>Insurgency</b>	ZIPRA guerrillas attack a national army battalion northeast of Harare, making off with a quantity of arms.
	August	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Zimbabwean forces kill three white South African Defence Force soldiers about ten miles from the Mozambican border. Mugabe claims that they, along with a group which escaped, were preparing operations against strategic targets.
Mozambique	October	<b>Insurgency</b>	ZIPRA guerrillas remove sections of track from the main Bulawayo-Victoria Falls railroad, disrupting Zairean and Zambian trade.
	November-December	<b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	Zimbabwean troops are sent into Mozambique to guard the Mafora pumping station. Savage killings and attacks in Matabeleland by ZIPRA guerrillas intensify.
Mozambique	<u>1983</u>		
	January-February	<b>Insurgency</b> <b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	Zimbabwean security forces hunting for ZIPRA guerrillas in southwest Matabeleland are blamed for brutal treatment of many citizens. Nkomo supporters blame the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade for the abuses. Zimbabwean troops provide training and aid to Mozambican forces.
	March	<b>Insurgency</b>	ZIPRA guerrillas attack several white farms in Matabeleland.

September      **Insurgency**      The Fifth Brigade is redeployed in Matabeleland because of remaining tensions.

Botswana      October-      Border Incident  
November      **Military Invasion**

Zimbabwean and Botswana troops clash four kilometers inside Botswana's territory when Zimbabwean troops retaliate for the actions of gangs of bandits from Botswana. A unit of the Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA) crosses into Botswana, attacking the village of Maitengwe. A battle breaks out as they encounter troops of the Botswana Defence Force before they are airlifted to safety.

1984

February      **Insurgency**

A government military offensive, in which the Fifth Brigade is deployed backed by units of the Sixth Brigade, is launched in Matabeleland after the exodus of white ranchers from the Kezi and Marula areas after repeated attacks by ZIPRA guerrillas.

Botswana      February      Border Incident

A clash between the Botswana Defence Force and the ZNA results in the death of one member of the ZNA.

DATE LISTING

Prolonged conflict events which occur during more than one year are designated by a hyphen. For example, an event which occurs in 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963 is designated as 1960-1963.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONFLICT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>1960</u>	Angola	Rebellion	Portuguese armed forces fire on a crowd demonstrating in Catete against Neto's imprisonment and kill or arrest all inhabitants of Neto's home village of Bengo and neighboring Icolo.
	Central African Republic	Foreign Military Intervention	A French military garrison provides the country's only defense forces, supporting the Dacko regime against the more radical Abel Goumba, head of MEDAC.
	Ethiopia	Unsuccessful Coup	The Imperial Household Guard tries unsuccessfully to overthrow Emperor Haile Selassie.
	South Africa	<b>Rebellion</b>	Police kill and injure a large number of Africans when they open fire on a crowd in Sharpeville protesting the compulsory carrying of pass books. The ANC and PAC are blamed for instigating the demonstration.
	South Africa	Rebellion	A popular movement in Pondoland headed by the Mountain Committee, aimed against the imposition of Bantu authorities, establishes large control over most of the region. The revolt is stamped out by government troops.
	Zaire	<b>Mutiny</b> <b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	Congolese junior officers in the Force Publique revolt against Belgian officers and attack Belgian nationals. Belgium sends in troops to repress the revolt. Lumumba request UN military assistance and with the arrival of the UN force, Belgium withdraws its troops.
<u>1960-63</u>	Cameroon	Rebellion Foreign Military Intervention	Terrorists of the banned UPC begin violent attacks in Douala and Yaounde. French troops are called in to

1961

help put down the rebellion as unrest spreads throughout the country.

Angola                      Rebellion

Cotton workers strike in northcentral Malage district in opposition to the system of compulsory cotton growing. Portuguese leader Salazar dispatches troops and bombers from Portugal.

Angola                      Insurgency

An FNLA-led Kongo peasant insurrection in the north results in a Portuguese massive aerial bombardment and the deaths of thousands of whites and blacks.

Ethiopia  
Somalia                      Border War

Military units of Ethiopia and Somalia meet in combat on the border in the Ogaden.

Zaire                      Rebellion  
Foreign Military Intervention

UN forces undertake two unsuccessful military operations in Katanga (Shaba) Province to reunite it with the rest of the country.

1962

Angola                      Insurgency

MPLA guerrillas attack the House of Military Detention, the Civil Prison of Sao Paulo, and the City Police Station in Luanda; Portuguese paratroopers repulse the attack, forcing the MPLA into exile.

Zaire                      Rebellion  
Foreign Military Intervention

The secessionist regime of Antoine Gizenga in Stanleyville (Kisangani) is overthrown by the army and UN forces.

1962-63

Zaire                      Rebellion  
Foreign Military Intervention

UN forces undertake several military actions to overcome the secessionists in Katanga Province, finally succeeding in overthrowing Tshombe.

Benin	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	Colonel Christophe Soglo ousts President Hubert Maga, installing a new coalition government headed by Sourou-Migan Apithy and Justin Ahomadegbe.
Chad	Rebellion	Violence breaks out in N'Djamena following a northern conspiracy against the one-party system.
Congo	Rebellion	Mass demonstrations incited by the trade unions are held in Brazzaville to protest government plans for the creation of a one-party system. A general strike is called in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Loubomo.
Ghana Upper Volta	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Ghanaian forces occupy a 50-mile strip of land controlled by Upper Volta.
Guinea-Bissau	<b>Insurgency</b>	The PAIGC begins an armed struggle to overthrow Portuguese colonial rule.
Kenya	<b>Rebellion</b>	Members of the LFA demand plots of land from the coalition government headed by Jomo Kenyatta. Kenyatta's refusal results in new military actions in the forests during which the police in Meru district launch a campaign to liquidate the LFA.
Senegal	Rebellion	Rioting erupts in Dakar after the elections, but it is suppressed by government troops who kill a large number of people.
Swaziland	Rebellion	Swazi workers stage a general strike which is broken up by a battalion of British troops.
Togo	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	Sylvanus Olympio is assassinated in a coup led by Sergeant Etienne Eyadema who sets up a civilian government under Nicolas Grunitzky.

1963-64

Benin  
Niger  
Unsuccessful Coup  
Border Dispute

President Diiori of Niger tries to help Hubert Maga of Benin regain power. A dispute over Iere Island in the Niger River results in a break in relations and a closure of their common border.

Ethiopia  
Somalia  
Border War  
Military Invasion

Somali nomads conduct raids into eastern Ethiopia, causing the dispute over the Ogaden to flare up. Somalia's military forces launch an attack into Ethiopia.

Zimbabwe  
Insurgency

ZAPU guerrilla activity begins, including eight sabotage attempts with plastic explosives. Bitterness between ZAPU and ZANU supporters escalates into violence in and around Salisbury (Harare) with members of each group attacking members of the other.

1963-67

Kenya  
Somalia  
Border Dispute  
Foreign Military Intervention

Somali raiders ambush a Kenyan police patrol, setting off terrorism in the northern frontier district. The British supply Kenya with weapons and officers.

1964

Benin  
Rebellion

Northern rioting in protest of the coalition government and Maga's dismissal results in many deaths.

Gabon  
Unsuccessful Coup  
Foreign Military Intervention

A military coup deposes President Leon M'Ba and sets up a Revolutionary Committee under the leadership of Aubame. At M'Ba's request, French troops intervene militarily to restore him to power.

Kenya  
Mutiny  
Foreign Military Intervention

A mutiny by elements of the army is suppressed with British aid.

Mali  
Rebellion

An incipient riot by northern nomads resisting new economic policies is crushed by military forces.



Niger	Rebellion	Guerrilla actions near the Nigerian border are blamed on the left-wing nationalist Nigerian Democratic Union (Sawaba).
Sudan	Coup d'etat	The regime of General Ibrahim Abboud is overthrown by a civilian coup. A transitional government takes power under Sirr al-Khatim al-Khalifa.
Tanzania	Mutiny Foreign Military Intervention	The tiny Tanganyikan army mutinies and deposes its British officers, but the mutineers are quickly disarmed by British marines.
Tanzania	Coup d'etat	A bloody coup on the independent island of Zanzibar deposes of the Arab-ruled government. Field Marshal Okello takes power.
Zaire	Rebellion Foreign Military Intervention	As the UN force withdraws, antigovernment revolt breaks out in Kwilu and Kivu Provinces, soon spreading to the northern and eastern regions of the country. Tshombe and Mobutu respond with a massive expedition force which defeats the rebellion in Stanleyville (Kisangani) with the help of Belgian airborne troops.
Zambia	Rebellion	Members of the Lumpa Church in Northern Province, opposing outside interference in its affairs, stage an armed resistance to the new government which is suppressed by government troops.
<u>1964-65</u>		
Ethiopia Sudan	Insurgency Military Invasion	Ethiopian troops make incursions into Sudan to attack ELF camps.
Mozambique Tanzania	Insurgency	Mozambique's FRELIMO begins to launch military raids from bases in Tanzania into Cabo Delgado Province. The colonial regime in Mozambique responds by dispatching heavily armed troops and secret police agents to the area.

1965

Benin	Coup d'etat
Burundi	Unsuccessful Coup
Chad Sudan	Civil War Foreign Military Intervention

Apithy is forced to resign. General Christophe Soglo takes over the government.

Premier Leopold Bihra is wounded by Hutu politicians. Defense Secretary Michael Micombero is given dictatorial powers.

FROLINAT forms in the north of Chad in opposition to the southern Tombalbaye government. The Sudanese Government offers the rebels sanctuary and equipment.

The Moubi, stirred by the northern FROLINAT Muslims, attack Chad security forces in the southern province of Guera. The Toubou also become involved. Repression by government troops is harsh.

Government opponent Chipembere leads a raid on Fort Johnston. The attack is rebuffed by loyal armed forces at the Liwonde ferry, forcing Chipembere into exile.

Anyanya guerrillas are active in Juba and Mau in the south. Government troops are called in and kill a large number of southerners.

Mobutu seizes control of the government.

ZIPRA guerrillas enter the country, resulting in the declaration of a State of Emergency which remains in force for 15 years.

1966

Angola Namibia	Insurgency
Burundi	Coup d'etat

The MPLA, based in Zambia, opens hostilities in eastern Angola, also striking into Cabinda. Heavy fighting begins between MPLA and FNLA guerrillas. SWAPO launches its armed struggle, attacking two Portuguese trading stores on the way to Namibia.

Colonel Michel Micombero overthrows the monarchy of King Ntare V and declares himself President of the new republic.

Burundi Rwanda	Border Incident	Tutsi raiders make regular armed incursions into Rwanda.
Central African Republic	Coup d'etat	Colonel Jean-Bedel Bokassa seizes power from David Dacko.
Chad Sudan	Civil War Military Invasion	FROLINAT rebels conduct large-scale raids into Chad from Sudan, causing Chad's President Tombalbaye to close the border and to order his army to fire on any Sudanese aircraft over Chad. Chadian troops conduct incursions into Sudan.
Congo	Mutiny	Paratroops and militia mutiny in response to the dismissal of paratroop commander Captain Marien Ngouabi, arresting Chief of General Staff Major David Moutsaka and other officers.
Djibouti	Rebellion	Somali residents stage a mass demonstration which escalates into a violent confrontation with French security forces, resulting in the forcible expulsion of thousands of Somalis.
Ghana	Coup d'etat	President Kwame Nkrumah is ousted in a coup launched by the army and police. The army establishes the National Liberation Council under the Chairmanship of General Joseph Ankrah.
Namibia	Insurgency	Skirmishes between SWAPO guerrillas and police occur when police attack guerrilla camps in Ongulumbashe. SWAPO guerrillas attack a settlement of the Department of Bantu Affairs at Oshikango, deliberately aiming at civilians and nonmilitary property.
Nigeria	Coup d'etat	A group of Ibo army majors kills the Prime Minister, the regional leaders, and senior army officers from the North and West. The surviving leaders of the army step in to establish a military regime under Major-General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi.

Nigeria  
**Rebellion  
Coups d'etat**

Fighting breaks out between Ibo and northern troops at the Abeokuta garrison and spreads to other locations. Ironsi and the military governor of the West are killed along with several other Ibo army officers. Northern troops threaten to secede and break up the country. Gowon seizes control of the government. Fighting breaks out in the North again; thousands of Ibo civilians are killed.

Rwanda  
**Border Incident**

Tutsi raiders from Burundi make regular armed incursions into Ruwanda.

Uganda  
**Rebellion**

Tension between the Ganda and the government erupts into violence as government troops storm the Kabaka's palace.

Upper Volta  
**Coups d'etat**

In a military coup, Lieutenant-Colonel Sangoule Lamizana overthrows the civilian government of Maurice Yameogo.

## 1966-67

Zambia  
Zimbabwe  
**Insurgency**

ZANU launches guerrilla attacks from Zambia. A violent clash occurs between Rhodesian security forces backed by helicopter gunships and ZANLA guerrillas near Sinoia. Numerous subversive operations occur. ZIPRA adopts guerrilla tactics, using bases in Zambia. ZIPRA and South African ANC guerrillas fight together against Rhodesian forces at Wankie in the northwest of Zimbabwe.

## 1967

Benin  
**Coups d'etat**

Young army officers stage a coup against President Soglo, installing a new regime headed by Major Maurice Kouandete and Lieutenant Colonel Alphonse Alley.

Ethiopia  
Sudan  
**Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention**

The first large-scale offensive is launched against the Eritrean rebels by Government forces. ELF bases in Sudan are closed and relocated to Aden.

Malawi

Unsuccessful Coup

A small armed band of exiles led by former Minister of Home Affairs Yatuta Chisiza attempts to overthrow the Banda regime. Chisiza and several others are killed by loyal forces.

Nigeria

**Civil War  
Foreign Military Intervention**

The East, under Lieutenant-Colonel Chukwuemaka Odumegwu Ojukwu, secedes, declaring the East the independent state of Biafra. Fighting breaks out between Biafran secessionists in the East and government troops. Egyptians pilot Soviet fighter planes which bomb Biafra. European mercenaries fight on both sides.

Sierra Leone

**Coup d'etat**

Brigadier David Lansana, a Margai supporter, seizes power to prevent Siaka Stevens, whose APC party won the election, from taking power.

Sierra Leone

**Coup d'etat**

Two days following Lansana's coup, his own officers seize power. Juxon-Smith becomes head of the NRC.

Togo

**Coup d'etat**

Eyadema overthrows the civilian government, taking over the presidency.

Zaire

Rebellion

Former Katangan gendarmes and mercenaries revolt against the regime, but are overcome by government forces.

1968

Chad

Mutiny

Toubou guards in the northern Tibesti region revolt in Aozou.

Chad

**Civil War  
Foreign Military Intervention**

FROLINAT rebels raid from the Birao and Ndele regions of the Central African Republic. At the request of the Tombalbaye government, French troops arrive and intervene.

Congo

**Coup d'etat  
Rebellion**

President Massamba-Debat orders the dissolution of the MNR, sparking off riots which force his resignation. Nguabi seizes power and replaces the MNR with the PCT.

Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau  
Senegal

**Military Invasion  
Insurgency**

PAIGC guerrillas begin to inflict considerable damage on Portuguese troops which respond by launching raids on PAIGC guerrillas based in Senegal and Guinea.

Mali

**Coup d'etat**

Modibo Keita is overthrown in an army coup which brings Traore to power.

Mozambique  
Zambia

**Insurgency**

FRELIMO gains control of 20 to 25 percent of the country, opening a third front in Tete Province in the northwest, infiltrating from Zambian bases.

Sierra Leone

**Mutiny  
Coup d'etat**

A group of enlisted soldiers mutiny, arresting the officers and restoring civilian rule under the APC with Stevens as Prime Minister.

1968-69

Angola

**Insurgency**

Large numbers of MPLA rebels begin operating from Zaire and Zambia. Clashes between MPLA and UNITA guerrillas break out; UNITA begins cooperating with SWAPO to offset supply problems in return for shelter in Zaire and guides for penetration into Caprivi.

1969

Congo  
Zaire

**Border Incident**

The Congolese Government claims that commandos from Zaire made an armed incursion into Brazzaville with the intention of overthrowing the Congolese regime.

Equatorial  
Guinea

**Unsuccessful Coup**

Foreign Minister Atanasio Ndong is killed while trying to overthrow the government of Francisco Macias Nguema.

Ethiopia  
Sudan

**Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention**

Numeiri's rise to power in Sudan results in the reinforcement of military aid and base camps to the ELF rebels. The ELF launches a new series of attacks on Ethiopian Airlines planes, mines roads, ambushes police

and army units, and briefly kidnaps the US Consul-General in Asmara.

Unrest breaks out in the national army as some members plot to separate the Labe region from the rest of the country.

A secessionist movement in the southeast led by Agni militants is subdued by army units.

Siad Barre topples the civilian government headed by Abdirashid Ali Shermarke who is assassinated.

Numeiri seizes power from Muhammad Ahmad Mahgoub.

Students at the university in Kinshasa, opposed to the Mobutu government, clash with the army. Several students are killed.

## 1970

Cameroon  
Nigeria

Border Dispute

Violence breaks out between Cameroonian and Nigerian border authorities and nationals of both countries illegally crossing from one country to another along the ill-defined swampy border area.

Congo

Unsuccessful Coup

An invasion plot supported by members of the gendarmerie is defeated. The gendarmerie is subsequently dissolved and replaced by a "people's militia."

Guinea

Unsuccessful Coup  
**Foreign Military Intervention**

A large group of exiled Guinean opponents to the Sekou Toure regime led by Portuguese officers land off of Conakry and destroy a presidential residence and other buildings before being repelled by government troops, unleashing a reign of terror.

Ivory Coast

Rebellion

An antigovernment uprising by Bete tribesmen is put down by the army and police.

Lesotho **Coup d'etat**

Chief Leabua Jonathan seizes power after being defeated in elections by the BCP led by Ntsu Mokhehle. A number of attempts at armed opposition to Jonathan are crushed by the elite Police Mobile Unit.

Mozambique  
Zimbabwe **Insurgency**

In the Gordian Knot campaign, thousands of Portuguese troops, including elite paratroop battalions under air cover, swoop down on FRELIMO liberated zones in the Makonde highlands and northeastern Niassa, but they are soon involved in a protracted and costly engagement which is ultimately unsuccessful. FRELIMO and ZANLA guerrillas join forces in Tete Province.

Nigeria **Civil War**

Government forces secure a victory over the Biafran secessionists, bringing an end to the civil war.

Sudan **Unsuccessful Coup**

Several thousand followers of former Prime Minister Sadiq el-Mahdi, the leader of the Ansar religious and political movement, make an unsuccessful attempt on Numeiri's life. They are all subsequently killed by government troops on Aba Island.

#### 1970-71

Ethiopia **Insurgency**

The government unleashes the Second Division of its Armed Forces in Eritrea. After months of fierce battles, the government forces are withdrawn.

#### 1971

Angola **Insurgency**

Sporadic fighting between MPLA guerrillas and Portuguese troops occurs in the countryside.

Ethiopia  
Sudan **Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention**

The ELF is expelled from Sudan.

Guinea-Bissau **Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention**

Heavy fighting breaks out between PAIGC guerrillas and the army. The guerrillas mount a direct offensive against Bissau. A small number of Cubans join the guerrillas.



Madagascar	Rebellion	Monja Joana leads a riot in the Toliary region to protest the Tsiranana regime. The riot is crushed by members of the gendarmerie.
Mozambique	Insurgency	FRELIMO activities are concentrated in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa. Portuguese forces launch a new offensive along the border of Mozambique and Tanzania.
Namibia	Insurgency	SWAPO guerrillas blow up two police vehicles in the Caprivi Strip.
Sierra Leone Guinea	Unsuccessful Coup <b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	Army Commander Brigadier John Bangura leads an uprising which is suppressed by loyal elements of the military. Guinean troops are flown in to support the government, remaining in the country for 2 years.
Sudan	Unsuccessful Coup	The Communist Party, led by Major Hashim al-Ata, takes power for 3 days after which Numeiri regains the leadership.
Uganda	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	Idi Amin overthrows the Obote regime.
Zaire	Rebellion	Students parade in memory of the victims of the 1969 clash. The army intervenes and the university is closed.
<u>1972</u>		
Benin	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	A coup brings Major Mathieu Kerekou to power, ending the experimental three-man Presidential Committee.
Burundi Zaire	Unsuccessful Coup Foreign Military Intervention	Hundreds of Hutu troops are massacred following an abortive Hutu-sponsored coup attempt with the help of Zairean troops requested by Micombero.
Burundi	<b>Rebellion</b>	Tensions between the minority Tutsi elite and the majority Hutus worsens, exploding into the massacre of hundreds of thousands of Hutus.

Equatorial Guinea Gabon	Border Dispute
Ghana	Coup d'etat
Madagascar	Rebellion
Uganda Tanzania	Unsuccessful Coup <b>Military Invasion</b>
Zimbabwe	Insurgency
Burundi Tanzania	Rebellion Military Invasion
Mozambique	Insurgency

# 1972-73

Minor armed clashes occur between Equatorial Guinea and Gabon as the result of competing claims over several uninhabited islands in oil prospecting areas.

A section of the army under Colonel Ignatius Kutu Acheampong seizes power from President Busia. A National Redemption Council is organized.

Student riots erupt in Antananarivo. Tsiranana calls in the head of the army, General Gabriel Ramanantsoa, to restore order and assume power. A Merina dialect is adopted as the national language which causes riots in Toamasina. Government troops respond, crushing the riots.

A peasant rebellion inspired by MONIMA breaks out in the south.

Several hundred armed followers of Obote invade Uganda from Tanzania, but are soon routed by forces loyal to Amin. Uganda retaliates by bombing Tanzanian border villages.

ZANLA guerrillas infiltrate Rhodesia from Mozambique and attack a farm in the Centenary district near the border.

Burundian forces carry out several large raids into Tanzanian territory against thousands of Hutus fleeing into Tanzania.

FRELIMO moves out of the Tete area, penetrating further south to the Umtali-Beira Railroad. By the end of the year, FRELIMO advances to within 400 miles of the capital.

1972-74

Ethiopia

**Insurgency**

The ELF expands its activities into urban areas and incidents of violence multiply. Rivalry between the ELF and EPLF erupts into a military conflict between the two groups. The EPLF emerges as the dominant group.

1973

Chad

**Civil War  
Military Invasion**

FROLINAT rebels in central and southeast Chad launch three small attacks throughout the year. Libya moves its forces into the Aozou strip in the extreme north.

Congo

**Unsuccessful Coup**

Ange Diawara, dismissed as Vice-President in the first few months of the Ngouabi regime, is allegedly behind a major plot to overthrow Ngouabi. A widespread purge and a restructuring of the military follow.

Guinea-Bissau

**Insurgency**

PAIGC guerrillas, operating from Senegal and Guinea, obtain ground-to-air missiles, shaking the confidence of the Portuguese troops.

Namibia

**Insurgency**

SWAPO guerrillas attack the Kamenga base in the Caprivi Strip, sabotaging arms at Katima Mulilo airfield. They also shoot down an Alouette helicopter.

Rwanda

**Coup d'etat**

Habyarimana seizes power from Gregoire Kayibanda.

Somalia

**Rebellion**

Residents of the northern town of Burao riot after the imposition of direct taxation. The army intervenes, killing several people. Many others flee to Ethiopia.

Zimbabwe

**Insurgency**

ZANLA is active, killing two government land inspectors and kidnapping a third. ZANLA guerrillas also kidnap 292 pupils and staff members near the border with Mozambique, most of whom escape.

Angola	Rebellion Insurgency
Chad	Civil War
Ethiopia	Mutiny
Ethiopia	Coup d'etat
Ethiopia	Insurgency
Ethiopia Somalia	Border War
Guinea- Bissau Senegal	Military Invasion Insurgency
Lesotho	Insurgency
Madagascar	Mutiny

Race riots in Luanda are repressed by Portuguese troops. Supporters of rival liberation groups clash; the army is increasingly involved in peacekeeping operations between the groups. The transitional government set up by Portugal collapses as fierce fighting breaks out between the MPLA, FNLA, and UNITA.

FROLINAT rebels kidnap two French scientists, holding one for 33 months and the other for 17 months.

Junior officers in Asmara (Eritrea Province) mutiny. The revolt spreads to the capital and Harar, and among all divisions of the army, the airborne unit, and the air force. The government resigns as a 4-day general strike begins.

Emperor Haile Selassie is overthrown and the PMAC is established.

A battle between government forces and Eritrean guerrillas of all groups erupts in which Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, is assaulted.

Bloody border skirmishes between Ethiopia and Somalia break out.

PAIGC guerrillas shoot down Portuguese jet fighter planes and launch a long-range weapon bombardment from Senegal and Guinea. A Portuguese commando unit destroys the guerrilla base of Kumbabori in Senegal.

The BCP launches a series of assaults on five police stations. Hundreds of BCP members are arrested or killed, forcing their leaders into exile.

Cotier officers at a camp near Antananarivo mutiny; the military's refusal to arrest the plotters results in the handing over of power to Richard Ratsimandrava.

Mozambique                      **Insurgency**

FRELIMO guerrillas launch a mortar attack on the railway center of Inhanga and derail trains on the Unjali-Beira Railroad. They also succeed in inflicting losses on several Portuguese aircraft. A new guerrilla front is opened in Zambezia Province.

Mozambique                      **Rebellion**

Following the announcement of impending independence in June 1975, white right-wing elements seize control of the main radio station in Maputo and the airport. Rioting breaks out between white and black residents in the area. Portuguese troops are called in to restore calm.

Niger                              **Coup d'etat**

Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant-Colonel Seyni Kountchi overthrows the regime of Hamani Diori.

Zimbabwe                        **Insurgency**

ZIPRA guerrillas kill several Europeans in the north and launch a number of attacks across the Zambezi River. The Rhodesian Government announces a ceasefire which fails to take effect.

Zimbabwe  
Zambia                            **Insurgency**

A group of ZANLA guerrillas, led by a former ZIPRA guerrilla leader, rebel in the Zambian camps and on the war front in Rhodesia, killing many ZANLA guerrillas with tacit support from the Zambian army and police. The rebellion is put down a month later by loyal ZANU members.

Zimbabwe  
Mozambique                        **Insurgency  
Border War**

The FRELIMO interim government in Mozambique opens the 750-mile border with Rhodesia to ZANLA guerrillas.

1974-75

Mali  
Upper Volta                        **Border Dispute**

Malian troops occupy several villages in northeastern Upper Volta, claiming the area.

Angola

**Insurgency**

Fighting between the MPLA, FNLA and UNITA continues. The FNLA gains control in the north. The MPLA gains control of Luanda with heavy reinforcements of Soviet equipment as Angola becomes independent. Savimbi formally declares war on the MPLA and fighting resumes.

Angola

**Foreign Military Intervention  
Insurgency**

A Cuban troop buildup begins with the installation of the MPLA Government. FLEC starts fighting on the border of Angola and Zaire, but is quickly defeated by Cuban troops. South Africa moves heavily armed forces into southern Angola, penetrating 440 miles with UNITA and FNLA troops up the coast. UNITA takes control of the hydroelectric dam at Matala and captures Benguela and nearby towns. Cuban troops are reinforced, stopping the UNITA advance. Soviet troops arrive in Luanda with tank crews and fighter pilots. The FNLA is driven out of Caxito. The MPLA recaptures FNLA holdings in the north, then drives south, capturing UNITA strongholds on the coast.

Angola  
Namibia  
South Africa

**Military Invasion  
Insurgency**

SWAPO camps open in Angola. South African troops cross the Namibian border into Angola in hot pursuit of guerrillas. After the killing of several South African soldiers in Namibia, South African forces retaliate by raiding two SWAPO camps in Angola.

Benin

**Unsuccessful Coup**

Conflict between the paracommandos of dismissed Captain Aikpe and the gendarmerie results in Aikpe's execution and the reorganization of the military.

Chad

**Coup d'etat  
Foreign Military Intervention**

President Tombalbaye is killed by a junta led by General Felix Malloum who seizes power with French help.

Comoros

**Coup d'etat**

Ahmed Abdallah is ousted by Ali Soilih with the help of the mercenary, Bob Denard.

Ethiopia                      **Insurgency**

The ELF and EPLF launch a joint massive attack against army positions in and around Asmara. Government forces by guerrillas. PMAC forces attack Afar warriors in the eastern lowlands. Afar warriors damage the key bridge on the Assab road. The ELF and EPLF resume attacks on Asmara. Other dissident groups begin to fight in Wollo and Afar Provinces. Government troops react brutally, driving more of the local populations to join the insurgent movements.

Madagascar                **Coup d'etat**

President Ratsimandrava is assassinated. Didier Ratsiraka is chosen as his successor.

Mozambique                **Mutiny**

Soldiers from the Machava barracks in Maputo battle to take over the power station, radio stations, and the town hall. The capital is paralyzed until FRELIMO forces put down the mutiny.

Nigeria                    **Coup d'etat**

The Gowon regime is ousted in a bloodless coup by Murtala Ramat Muhammad.

Zimbabwe  
Tanzania  
Zambia

**Insurgency**  
Foreign Military Intervention

ZANLA and ZIPRA guerrillas clash militarily outside of Salisbury (Harare) and in Zambia, seriously disrupting guerrilla supply lines. Tanzania opens training facilities to ZANLA guerrillas. Rhodesian forces concentrate in the northeast.

1976

Angola

**Insurgency**  
Foreign Military Intervention

The MPLA captures a number of cities from the FNLA and UNITA despite the efforts of South African forces to halt MPLA and Cuban advances in the south. FNLA and UNITA guerrillas return to bush warfare. South Africa announces that all troops will be withdrawn from Angola. A Cuban-backed MPLA drive cuts UNITA links with Namibia. FLEC activity increases in Cabinda.

Botswana Zimbabwe	<b>Military Invasion</b>	Rhodesian security forces pursuing ZIPRA guerrillas attack a police barracks near Francistown, Botswana.
Burundi	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza overthrows the Micombero regime.
Djibouti Somalia	<b>Insurgency Border Incident</b>	The FLCS attacks a school bus full of children, demanding unconditional independence for Djibouti. French snipers end the incident. Troops from Somalia exchange shots with the French troops from across the border.
Djibouti	<b>Insurgency</b>	Armed clashes occur between the LPAI and supporters of Ali Aref, head of the territory's administration.
Ethiopia	<b>Unsuccessful Coup</b>	Divisions within the PMAC lead to an abortive coup after which nine leaders are executed.
Ethiopia	<b>Insurgency</b>	A British journalist is kidnaped by the TPLF and is released shortly thereafter.
Mozambique Tanzania	<b>Foreign Military Intervention Military Invasion</b>	A battalion of Tanzanian troops is sent to Mozambique to help defend it from attacks by Rhodesian forces. Tanzanian troops also crush an uprising in northern Mozambique among the Makonde people.
Nigeria	<b>Unsuccessful Coup</b>	Lieutenant-Colonel Bukar Dimka assassinates Murtala Muhammad in an unsuccessful attempt to take power. Olusegun Obasanjo becomes head of state.
South Africa	<b>Rebellion</b>	Riots begun by high school students break out in Soweto in which hundreds are killed. Special paramilitary squads are brought in as demonstrations spread and strikes begin.
Sudan	<b>Unsuccessful Coup</b>	The exiled opposition National Front invades Sudan from Libya in an unsuccessful attempt to topple the Numeiri regime.



Uganda **Military Invasion**

An Israeli commando team raids Entebbe airport after the capture by Palestinian terrorists of an Air France plane which is being held in Uganda. One passenger is murdered by Ugandan forces.

Zimbabwe  
Mozambique **Insurgency  
Border War  
Military Invasion**

ZANLA guerrillas infiltrate from Mozambique on three fronts--Tete, Manica and Gaza Provinces--and with the help of Mozambican FRELIMO soldiers, bombard Rhodesian border towns, particularly Umtali. Rhodesian forces launch strikes at guerrilla bases in may locations in Mozambique. A new offensive is launched by ZANLA guerrillas in the Chipinga region in the south. Rhodesian forces attack the Nyadzonja refugee camp in Mozambique. The Rhodesian Special Branch organizes the anti-FRELIMO RENAMO, recruiting Portuguese settlers and mercenaries and former members of the elite special force of the colonial army exiled in Rhodesia.

1976-77

Ethiopia  
Somalia **Border War**

WSLF guerrillas and Somali troops attack Ethiopian forces in the Ogaden.

1976-78

Ethiopia **Insurgency**

The EPRP engages in sporadic bloody encounters and assassinations. The PMAC responds with brutal repression. Clashes between PMAC forces and EPRP rebels in Addis Ababa result in many deaths and arrests. Eritrean guerrillas of the EPLF, ELF and ELF-PLF seize control of 95 percent of Eritrea.

1977

Angola **Insurgency**

UNITA guerrillas blow up the Benguela railroad bridge and raid settlements and villages.

Benin	Unsuccessful Coup
Chad	Unsuccessful Coup <b>Civil War</b>
Congo	<b>Coup d'etat</b>
Guinea	Rebellion
Mozambique Zimbabwe	<b>Military Invasion</b>
Seychelles Tanzania	<b>Coup d'etat Foreign Military Intervention</b>
Togo	Rebellion
Uganda	Unsuccessful Coup
Zaire	<b>Insurgency Foreign Military Intervention</b>
Zimbabwe Zambia	<b>Insurgency Military Invasion</b>

A group of mercenaries led by Bob Denard tries to overthrow the Kerekou Government with an unsuccessful armed assault on the capital.

A group of armed men launch an unsuccessful attack on the presidential palace. A general offensive is mounted in the north by FROLINAT forces which capture Fada and Faya-largeau.

President Nguabi is assassinated; former President Massamba-Debat is blamed and executed. A group of Nguabi's colleagues under Colonel Joachim Yhombi-Opango take power.

Riots begun in Conakry by market women protesting police abuse of power spread to many towns. Three governors are killed.

Rhodesian forces attack ZANLA camps at Chimioio and Tembe in Mozambique.

The Mancham regime is overthrown by Tanzanian-trained Seychellois guerrillas who form the core of the new People's Militia. Albert Rene is sworn in as President. Tanzanian troops move onto the island following the coup.

Violent demonstrations by industrial workers are broken up by the army.

Members of the air force attempt to assassinate Amin.

FNLc rebels cross over the border from Angola and invade Shaba Province. Moroccan and French troops, responding to Mobutu's appeals for help, aid government forces in suppressing the rebels.

Two bombs explode in the middle of Salisbury (Harare). ZANU claims responsibility. Rhodesian jet bombers attack the Zambian border town of Feira in a search-and-destroy operation against ZIPRA bases.

1977-78

Ethiopia  
Somalia

**Border War  
Foreign Military Intervention**

Ethiopian and Somali troops engage in full-scale warfare in the Ogaden. Soviet and Cuban troops fight with Ethiopian troops. Ethiopian forces drive Somali forces from the Ogaden.

1978

Botswana  
Zimbabwe

**Insurgency  
Military Invasion**

A number of Botswana soldiers are killed and several others injured by Rhodesian troops pursuing ZIPRA guerrillas into Botswana territory.

Comoros

**Coup d'etat**

Ahmed Abdallah is reinstalled as head of state with the help of Bob Denard and his mercenaries; Soilih is killed.

Ethiopia

**Insurgency**

PMAC forces take the offensive in Eritrea, capturing all but Nakfa in the northcentral hill country.

Ghana

**Coup d'etat**

Acheampong is ousted in a palace coup led by his Chief of Defence Staff, Lieutenant-General Frederick Akuffo.

Madagascar

**Rebellion**

Students in Antananarivo initiate demonstrations against academic reform which become violent when unemployed youths and criminal elements join in. The Armed Forces intervene.

Mozambique  
Zimbabwe

**Border War**

Rhodesian forces blow up the strategic railroad bridge on the Beira-Moatize line, destroy agricultural projects in the Manica highlands, and attack the Limpopo Valley agro-industrial complex in Mozambique.

Namibia  
Angola  
South Africa  
Zambia

**Insurgency  
Military Invasion**

Hundreds of Namibian refugees are massacred by South African troops in the SWAPO base town of Cassinga in Angola and many others are taken to Mariental in Namibia during Operation Reindeer. SWAPO and Zambian forces respond by shelling the Capriviian capital and garrison of Katima Mulilo.

Namibia  
South Africa  
Zambia

Insurgency  
Military Invasion

South African troops skirmish with SWAPO guerrillas in western Zambia.

Sao Tome and  
Principe  
Angola

Foreign Military Intervention

Angola sends a large number of troops to the islands in response to a request from the da Costa regime which was threatened by exiled opponents of the regime.

Somalia

Unsuccessful Coup

A group of Majertain army officers attempts to overthrow the Barre regime. The survivors of the attempt later form the core of the SDSF.

Uganda  
Tanzania

Military Invasion

Ugandan troops invade Tanzanian territory, annexing 725 square miles west of Lake Victoria. Tanzanian troops counterattack, forcing the retreat of the Ugandan troops.

Zaire

Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention

FNL rebels mount another invasion of Shaba Province, occupying Kolwezi. French legionnaires, acting with the Zairean army, retake Kolwezi and Belgian paratroopers drop in the area.

Zaire

Rebellion

An antigovernment revolt breaks out near Idiofa in Bandundu by villagers. Government forces intervene, brutally killing many and executing 14 chiefs accused of being the ringleaders of the revolt.

Zambia  
Zimbabwe

Military Invasion  
Insurgency

Rhodesian land and air attacks against ZIPRA bases in Zambia intensify through the year, including a 3-day offensive air strike on the outskirts of Lusaka.

Zimbabwe

Insurgency

ZANLA guerrillas destroy 28 petrol storage tanks during an attack on the oil depot in Salisbury (Harare).

## 1979

Angola  
South Africa

Military Invasion  
Insurgency

South African security forces attack the southern Angolan town of N'Giva by air. UNITA scores major

Angola Zimbabwe	<b>Military Invasion Insurgency</b>
Botswana Zimbabwe	<b>Military Invasion</b>
Cameroon	Rebellion
Central African Republic Zaire	Rebellion Foreign Military Intervention
Central African Republic	<b>Coup d'etat Foreign Military Intervention</b>
Chad Nigeria	<b>Civil War Foreign Military Intervention Military Invasion</b>

successes in an offensive against MPLA forces in the southeast, gaining control of a large area along the border with Namibia.

Rhodesian forces launch an airstrike on a ZIPRA camp in Angola.

A Rhodesian commando group abducts 14 ZAPU officials in Botswana and blows up Kasangula ferry, the country's only link to the north.

Serious clashes break out in the north at Dolle over the cancellation of a school project. The army reacts brutally, resulting in a massacre of the local population.

Student riots erupt in Bangui over the imposition of special uniforms. At Bokassa's request, Zaire sends in troops to suppress the riots. Bokassa's imperial guards are accused of stabbing and beating to death schoolchildren who had been part of the uniform protest.

Emperor Bokassa is overthrown with the aid of French troops. David Dacko is installed as the new leader of the regime.

The Malloum government collapses as Habre's FAN forces defeat the Chad National Army with the aid of FROLINAT rebels. Nigerian troops arrive in N'Djamena to police a ceasefire agreement between the north and south, but are soon ordered out of the country by the new government which claims they refuse to obey orders. Heavy fighting breaks out in N'Djamena between Goukouni's GUNT forces and members of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad. Libya launches an offensive in the north from the Aozou strip against GUNT forces. Skirmishes occur between the Libyan forces and Goukouni's forces at Faya-Largeau.

Congo	Coup d'etat	Yhombi-Opango is overthrown by radical junior officers declaring themselves for "Marxism-Leninism;" Colonel Sassou-Nguesso takes power.
Equatorial Guinea	Coup d'etat Foreign Military Intervention	The government of Francisco Macias Nguema is toppled by Colonel Teodoro Obyang Nguema, the President's nephew. Moroccan soldiers fly in at the request of the new government to help guard the Presidential Palace. Also at the request of the new government, Spain sends military advisers to the country.
Ethiopia	Insurgency	TPLF guerrillas capture four towns and block the main road to Addis Ababa during a sudden series of advances. Fighting between WSLF guerrillas and Ethiopian troops intensifies in the Ogaden.
Ghana	Coup d'etat	A coup is attempted by a group of Air Force officers led by Jerry Rawlings but is initially unsuccessful. A short time later, a military uprising frees Rawlings from prison and installs him as head of state.
Lesotho	Insurgency	LLA guerrillas explode a bomb in the main post office of Maseru. Another bomb damages electrical transformers near the South African border. A new wave of violence breaks out as the LLA explodes a bomb at a police post in the northern district of Buthe which results in violent clashes between the paramilitary police and BCP supporters, and the transformation of the paramilitary police force into a full fledged army. LLA guerrillas increase their sabotage efforts throughout the country, bombing bridges, electrical installations, and stores as well as diesel storage tanks.
Liberia	Rebellion	Rioting breaks out in Monrovia as a result of announced rice price increases. Police open fire, killing a large number of demonstrators.

Mozambique Zimbabwe	<b>Border War Military Invasion Insurgency</b>
Mozambique South Africa	<b>Insurgency</b>
Namibia Angola South Africa	<b>Insurgency Military Invasion</b>
Seychelles	<b>Rebellion</b>
South Africa	<b>Insurgency</b>
South Africa Botswana	<b>Border Incident Insurgency</b>
Uganda Tanzania	<b>Military Invasion</b>

Rhodesian commandos raid the Beira oil depot in retaliation for a ZANLA attack from Mozambique on an oil depot in Salisbury (Harare). Rhodesian fighter planes and ground troops launch a series of raids on guerrilla bases in central Tete Province. Rhodesian forces also launch a large-scale operation directed at Mozambican forces primarily in Aldeia de Barragem and the military camps around it.

RENAMO guerrillas, with South African military and logistical support, engage in sabotage raids and attacks on government forces, including raids on railroad lines and army bases. Guerrillas kill five senior Soviet officers during a clash in the north and capture the central town of Macossa.

SWAPO guerrillas attack two South African military bases in eastern Ovambo. A clash occurs in the north between SWAPO guerrillas and South African troops. SWAPO abducts seven children and their teacher from a school in Ovambo, taking them into Angola. South African troops and aircraft raid SWAPO guerrilla bases in Angola.

Widespread opposition to a proposed compulsory national youth service leads to violent demonstrations in Victoria.

ANC guerrillas attack two police stations in Soweto.

South African police and suspected ANC guerrillas clash near the border of Botswana in South Africa. The guerrillas flee to Botswana, leading to South African threats of hot pursuit raids.

Tanzanian forces, along with over a thousand exiles belonging to the UNLF, invade Uganda.

Uganda  
Tanzania

**Military Invasion  
Foreign Military Intervention**

Libyan and PLO troops arrive in Uganda to help in the fight against Tanzania. Libyan troops organize anti-tank defenses and artillery around Kampala to protect the Amin regime. Libyan Air Force bombers launch unsuccessful cross border bombing attacks, missing the targets. Tanzanian troops launch new offensives, capturing Kampala and the Amin regime collapses. A provisional government is formed, headed by Executive Council Chairman Yusuf Lule.

Uganda  
Tanzania

**Military Invasion**

Government forces led by Tanzanian officers take West Nile district from Amin supporters.

Uganda

**Rebellion**

After the replacement of Lule by Godfrey Binaisa, thousands of people riot in Kampala, demanding the reinstatement of Lule. Government troops open fire, triggering a new series of demonstrations.

Uganda  
Tanzania

**Military Invasion**

The first contingent of Tanzanian forces leaves Uganda.

Zaire

**Rebellion**

Government forces are called into Lubondo in eastern Kasai because of the refusal of residents to pay a new tax. The ensuing violence results in a massive reprisal by the armed forces in which hundreds of youths are allegedly massacred.

Zaire  
Gabon  
Ivory Coast  
Senegal  
Togo

**Foreign Military Intervention**

Togolese, Senegalese, Gabonese, and Ivory Coast troops, part of the African intervention force in Shaba Province during the 1978 uprising, leave Lubumbashi along with Moroccan troops.

Zaire

**Unsuccessful Coup**

A group of military personnel attempts to take over the airport in Kinshasa, leading to the closing down of all borders.

Zambia  
Namibia  
South Africa

**Military Invasion  
Insurgency**

South African troops attack SWAPO camps in Zambia near the Angolan border.



Zambia  
Zimbabwe

**Military Invasion**

Rhodesian commandos launch a pre-dawn raid in Lusaka, destroying ZAPU homes and offices, including ZAPU leader Nkomo's headquarters.

Zambia  
Zimbabwe

**Military Invasion**

Rhodesian commandos blow up road and rail bridges in Zambia's Northern Province, resulting in the temporary Province between ZIPRA guerrillas and Rhodesian forces.

Zambia  
Namibia  
South Africa

**Military Invasion**

Clashes are reported in Western Province between Zambian troops and South African troops raiding SWAPO camps.

Zambia  
Zimbabwe

**Military Invasion**

Rhodesian commandos blow up the Chongwe Bridge on the road linking Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique. Zambian troops are placed on full alert.

Zimbabwe

**Insurgency**

ZIPRA guerrillas shoot down an Air Rhodesia civil aircraft near Kariba, killing all passengers. A bomb planted by guerrillas explodes in a Salisbury (Harare) shopping center. ZIPRA guerrillas bombard Salisbury Airport two times in 1 week.

1980

January

Chad

**Civil War**

Serious clashes break out between factional forces in the eastern Ouaddai district, triggering a new alliance between Goukouni's forces and another faction.

South  
Africa

**Insurgency**

ANC guerrillas hold 15 white hostages in a bank siege in Pretoria. Police storm the building, killing the guerrillas.

February

Namibia Insurgency

South African antiguerrilla police commando units are sent to the north to stop a SWAPO offensive in the white farming area.

South Africa Insurgency

ANC guerrillas open a third front on the northern Natal border.

March

Chad Civil War

Fighting breaks out as various armed factions compete for control of N'Djamena.

Ethiopia Somalia Insurgency  
Border War

Fighting breaks out between Ethiopian troops and WSLF guerrillas in the Ogaden. Ethiopia launches air raids into Somalia.

Mali Rebellion

Student leader Abdou Camara dies in custody after his arrest for refusing to affiliate to the UDPM, sparking off student riots. The military suppresses the riots, killing several young people.

April

Liberia Coup d'etat

A group of enlisted men, led by Master Sergeant Doe and General Weh Syen, launch a coup in which President William Tolbert is assassinated.

Namibia Insurgency

SWAPO guerrillas attack the power line twice between Ruacana hydroelectric station on the Angolan border and Windhoek, blacking out the country. SWAPO guerrillas attack South African forces and farms on the eastern flank of the Etosha game reserve, inflicting record casualties.

South Africa Insurgency

ANC guerrillas attack a police station in Johannesburg.

South Africa Military Invasion  
Zambia

South Africa withdraws two battalions from Zambia's Western Province.

May

Uganda                      **Coup d'etat**

A group of army officers led by a supporter of former President Obote takes power from Binaisa.

May-June

Angola  
South Africa              **Military Invasion**

In Operation Sceptic, South African forces raid twice across the Namibian border and occupy the area around N'giva in southern Cunene Province for 3 weeks.

Chad                      **Civil War**  
**Foreign Military Intervention**

Habre's FAN and two other factions join together to fight for power in N'Djamena. Fighting expands to outside of the capital. Libyan troops are involved in the fighting, attacking Habre's forces with mortar and artillery fire.

Ethiopia  
Somalia                      **Border War**

Large-scale fighting breaks out once again in the Ogaden between Ethiopian and Somali troops. Ethiopian Mig fighter planes bomb the border area of Dolo in Somalia which is heavily populated by refugees from Eritrea.

Mozambique              **Insurgency**

RENAMO guerrillas blow up a power station in Beira and other strategic installations in Manica and Sofala Provinces. Government forces attack the RENAMO main base in the Sitatongo Mountains close to Zimbabwe.

June

Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau              **Border Dispute**

A long-standing territorial dispute with Guinea flares up; Guinea-Bissau sends troops to the border.

Lesotho  
South Africa              **Insurgency**

LLA guerrillas launch a series of attacks from South Africa.

South  
Africa                      **Rebellion**

Student unrest breaks out in the Transkei. Riot police are flown into Cape Town, killing and injuring a large number of demonstrators.

South Africa

**Insurgency**

ANC guerrillas attack fuel storage tanks at two Sasol oil-from-coal plants, penetrating heavy security.

June-July

Zimbabwe

**Insurgency**

Following independence, several hundred government troops and police are sent to the Zvimba Tribal Trust land in northcentral Zimbabwe to round up ZIPRA guerrillas who are causing disturbances in the region. Two policemen are killed in Mtoko during clashes between ZANLA and ZIPRA guerrilla factions.

August

Angola  
Namibia  
South Africa

**Insurgency  
Military Invasion**

UNITA guerrillas attack and set fire to the large oil installations at Lobito port. South African troops based in Namibia launch a major incursion into southern Angola against SWAPO guerrillas.

Uganda

**Insurgency**

Violence breaks out again in Kampala as Amin supporters in military uniforms start a wave of shootings and looting.

September

Ethiopia  
Somalia

**Border War**

Six Somali units launch a two-pronged incursion into Ethiopia's Bale Province. Ethiopian air and ground forces continue to attack Somalia's Dolo district.

October

Gambia  
Senegal

**Foreign Military Intervention**

Senegalese troops are deployed in Banjul for maneuvers with Gambian Field Forces amid rumors of a coup plot from within the Field Forces allegedly inspired by Libya.

Uganda

**Insurgency**

Former Amin soldiers, organized into the UNRF, invade Arua in West Nile Province, destroying 50 percent of the town.

Zambia	<b>Rebellion</b>	A group of former Zairean Katangan gendarmes engage security forces in a battle at a farm in Chitanga, nine miles south of Lusaka. Large quantities of AK47s and ammunition are captured. Several prominent Zambian citizens are arrested.
Zimbabwe	<b>Mutiny</b>	Army soldiers go on a rampage in Mtoko directed at British whites despite a massive military and police crackdown on violence.
<u>October-December</u>		
Chad	<b>Civil War Foreign Military Intervention</b>	At Goukouni's request, Libya sends in several thousand troops to fight against Habre's FAN forces. The latter are soon pushed out of the capital and flee to Cameroon. Libyan troops occupy the capital.
<u>November</u>		
Guinea-Bissau	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	President Luis Cabral is replaced with a "Council of the Revolution" headed by Joao Bernardo "Nino" Vieira.
Kenya Somalia	<b>Border Incident</b>	Somali raiders murder six people in Kenya's North-East Province near the border between the two countries. A series of attacks leads to a military alert.
Namibia	<b>Insurgency</b>	A landmine placed by SWAPO guerrillas in eastern Ovamboland kills seven people, including former DTA President Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba.
South Africa	<b>Rebellion</b>	Rioting breaks out in the black townships of Port Elizabeth following a boycott of black students. Police open fire on the crowd.
Upper Volta	<b>Coup d'etat</b>	Saye Zerbo seizes power from Lamizana.
Zimbabwe	<b>Insurgency</b>	Street battles break out in Bulawayo's western townships between ZIPRA and ZANLA guerrillas.

December

Mozambique  
Tanzania

**Insurgency**  
**Foreign Military Intervention**

RENAMO guerrillas dynamite power pylons 500 miles south of the Cabora Bassa dam on the Zambezi River. Tanzanian troops are sent in to help Mozambican forces fight against RENAMO.

Nigeria

**Rebellion**

Rioting breaks out in the northern city of Kano by Maitatsine sect members; several thousand are killed. When the police are overpowered, the army and air force become involved.

1981

January

Mozambique  
South Africa

**Military Invasion**  
**Insurgency**

South African commandos attack ANC headquarters in Maputo, killing 12 ANC members and one Portuguese technician.

Sudan

**Military Invasion**

Libyan troops pursue rebels from Chad into Sudan.

Sudan

**Rebellion**

Dissidents protesting the appointment of a non-Darfuri governor demonstrate in the capital of the Darfur region, El Fasher. Government troops are called in.

January-December

Ethiopia

**Insurgency**

TPLF activity extends from hit and run raids along the main roads in Tigray into the neighboring southern regions of Gondar and Wollo.

February

Comoros

**Mutiny**

The army mutinies on the island of Grande Comore, but the mutiny is crushed by loyal Presidential Guard units.

Madagascar

**Rebellion**

Fear of unemployment sparks off violent riots in Antananarivo which are repressed by the Armed Forces.

Nigeria  
Chad

Border Dispute

Nigeria reinforces troops near the Lake Chad region because of fighting between villagers on the border of Chad and Nigeria over ownership of islands in the lake.

Uganda

Insurgency

UFM guerrillas attack several suburban police stations and steal guns and ammunition.

February-March

Zimbabwe

Insurgency  
Rebellion

Fighting breaks out in Bulawayo between ZANLA and ZIPRA guerrilla factions. Mugabe sends in troops. Violence also breaks out in several battalions of the national army. Government forces disarm several thousand ZIPRA guerrillas at the Mushumbi Pools base camp in the north.

March

Uganda

Insurgency

Members of the underground Movement for the Struggle for Political Rights (MOSPOR), formed from the Uganda People's Movement and former soldiers of the national army, attack the Kabamba Army Training School and government convoys in the Kampala outskirts, leaving Kampala without electricity.

March-June

Angola  
Namibia  
South Africa

Military Invasion  
Insurgency

The South African Air Force hits a major SWAPO orientation camp near Lubango, about 125 miles north of the Namibian border as South African aggression increases with a large number of military actions.

April

Chad

Civil War  
Foreign Military Intervention

Fighting breaks out between Goukouni's forces and those of Ahmat Acyl in Abeche in the north. Libyan troops intervene, causing numerous casualties.

Equatorial  
Guinea

Unsuccessful Coup

An attempt to unseat President Nguema is made by members of the Presidential Guard which includes

Moroccan troops. The attempt is foiled by security forces in Malabo after fighting in which a number of people are killed.

South Africa  
**Insurgency**

ANC guerrillas attack the distribution electric substation south of Durban, destroying the station and disrupting electrical service to hundreds of factories and homes in Durban.

April - December

Mozambique  
**Insurgency**

In a series of actions, RENAMO rebels attack the garrison town of Espungabera and the Cabora Bassa hydroelectric plant, destroy a section of the electric line on the Beira-Umtali corridor, engage government forces in heavy fighting in central Mozambique, damage two major bridges in Sofala Province, blow up the Beira pipeline and railroad bridge over the Pungwe River between Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and expand back into Manica and Sofala Provinces with a new front in northern Inhambane Province. Government forces overrun the main RENAMO base of Garaqua in Manica Province.

May

Nigeria  
Cameroon  
**Border Dispute**

Five Nigerian soldiers are killed in a clash with Cameroonian border guards as the result of an on-going dispute over potential oil-rich territory.

South Africa  
**Insurgency**

ANC guerrillas launch a number of attacks and sabotage attempts. Five railroad lines are blown up, one in Soweto and the others on the Natal coast. A police station near East London is attacked, power lines in the Orange Free State are cut, and a bomb destroys an army recruiting office in Durban.

June

Ethiopia  
Somalia  
**Border War**

Ethiopian troops launch a series of air raids against towns in Somalia.



Liberia	Unsuccessful Coup	Five members of the PRC, including Weh Syen, are unsuccessful in attempting to overthrow the Doe regime and are subsequently executed.
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Uganda Tanzania	<b>Mutiny Military Invasion</b>	Hundreds of government troops plunder the town of Arua, causing thousands to flee. The violence follows the withdrawal from Uganda of the remaining Tanzanian troops.
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Uganda	<b>Insurgency</b>	UNRF guerrillas invade the Umbachi mission on the outskirts of Arua, massacring civilians and taking control of everything north of Arua.
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July

Central African Republic	Insurgency	The Central African Movement for National Liberation claims responsibility for a grenade attack in a Bangui cinema frequented by French troops. Antiregime violence breaks out from three opposition parties, resulting in the declaration of a state of emergency.
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Lesotho South Africa	Insurgency	LLA guerrillas attack a fuel depot outside of Maseru with mortar fire from across the South African border.
South Africa	<b>Insurgency</b>	ANC guerrillas attack the Arnot power station in eastern Transvaal and an electric subpower station southeast of Pretoria.

July-August

Gambia Senegal	Unsuccessful Coup <b>Foreign Military Intervention</b>	President Dawda Jawara is temporarily deposed by a leftist coup led by a group including disaffected Field Force members under the leadership of Kuroi Samba Sanyang, an opponent of the Jawara regime. Two thousand Senegalese troops come to Jawara's aid and crush the coup, restoring Jawara to power. Libya is accused of inspiring the attempt though evidence does not support the accusation.
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July-September

Angola  
South Africa

**Military Invasion**

South African forces launch Operation Protea in Cuando-Cubango Province, driving 200 miles into Angola. South African aircraft reportedly destroy all Angolan radar and anti-aircraft sites within a 95 mile strip north of the Namibian border.

August

Burundi  
Zaire

**Border Dispute**

Burundi and Zaire move troops to their common border near Lake Tanganyika after Burundi moves a border post to a new position on the disputed Little Rusizi branch of the Rusizi River Delta.

South  
Africa

**Insurgency**

ANC guerrillas launch a rocket attack on the Voortrekkerhoogte military base outside of Pretoria, but inflict little damage. Guerrillas also explode two bombs in East London and Port Elizabeth.

September

Central  
African  
Republic

**Coup d'etat**

President Dacko is overthrown by General Andre Kolingba.

Lesotho

**Insurgency**

LLA guerrillas launch a number of bomb attacks on property owned by Minister of Agriculture Peete Peete.

South  
Africa

**Insurgency**

ANC guerrillas attack a police station in Mabopane, 20 miles northwest of Pretoria, killing four people.

Zambia  
Namibia  
South Africa

**Military Invasion**  
**Insurgency**

South African forces attack Sesheke in western Zambia during a search-and-destroy operation against SWAPO camps.

Lesotho  
South Africa

Insurgency

LLA guerrillas attack a paramilitary police barracks outside of Maseru with mortar fire from across the South African border.

Sudan

**Military Invasion**

Libyan air force planes make almost daily raids against Sudan from Chad in reprisal for Sudan's sheltering of refugees from Chad.

November

Angola  
Namibia  
South Africa

**Military Invasion**  
Insurgency

South African forces launch Operation Daisy, a 3-week raid 150 miles inside Angola, destroying a SWAPO regional headquarters and military command post. The main oil refinery in Luanda is attacked, allegedly by South African seaborne commandos.

Seychelles

Unsuccessful Coup

A group of South African-based mercenaries on a scheduled flight land in Victoria, but after their detection by customs officials, a fierce fight ensues during which several are captured.

November-December

Chad

**Civil War**

FAN forces take control of Abeche, Biltine, and Oum Hadjer, opening the road to N'Djamena. Fierce fighting breaks out in eastern Chad near the border with Sudan between FAN forces and those of Acyi Ahmat.

December

Ghana

**Coup d'etat**

Rawlings deposes the Hilla Limann government.

South Africa

Insurgency

ANC guerrillas attack the Wonderboom police station in Pretoria, killing one black policeman and wounding four others.

Uganda

**Insurgency**

Government forces launch a big offensive aimed at ousting UNRF guerrillas from the West Nile District.

Zimbabwe                      **Insurgency**

A bomb blast at ZANU party headquarters in Salisbury (Harare) kills six people and injures dozens. Mugabe blames South African-supported groups.

1982

January

Chad                              **Civil War**

Faya-largeau is taken by FAN forces, placing a quarter of the country under their control.

Ethiopia                        **Insurgency**

EPLF guerrillas launch a mortar attack on the airfield at Keren and the airport at Asmara. The TPLF launches a steady series of attacks on main roads leading through Tigray into Eritrea.

January-March

Ethiopia                        **Insurgency**

The OLF engages in antigovernment activities. The EDU component of the DFLE becomes active in Wollega Province, forcing the government to commit several battalions to the province.

February

Ghana                            **Mutiny  
Rebellion**

Several clashes occur between army officers and enlisted men, most notably in Takoradi. Clashes also break out between civilians and army units, notably in Kumasi, because of the unruly conduct of sections of the armed forces.

Somalia                        **Mutiny**

Army elements mutiny in the north after several days of fighting following the January execution of several senior officers accused of collaborating with guerrilla groups.

Uganda                          **Insurgency**

Government forces and NRA guerrillas engage in fierce fighting in Kampala's western suburbs around the Malire army barracks.

Zaire  
Zambia

Border Incident

Zambia  
Angola

Insurgency

Border skirmishes break out in which Zairean soldiers hijack a Zambian bus and its passengers near Sakania and capture and imprison several Zambian policemen. Zambian and Zairean border guards exchange fire. Angolan UNITA guerrillas harass villagers in western Zambia, claiming the territory as their own.

February-May

Ethiopia

Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention

PMAC troops launch the Red Star military operation in Eritrea with Soviet military support. PMAC forces fail to advance beyond four miles of EPLF-held Nakfa.

March

Central  
African  
Republic

Unsuccessful Coup

Ange Patasse masterminds a plot, supported by opposition elements in the armed forces, to overthrow the Kolingba regime, but is thwarted in the attempt.

Madagascar

Rebellion

Violent social unrest breaks out in the northern Antsiranana Province due to the grave economic crisis and student unrest.

March-April

Angola  
South Africa

Military Invasion

South African forces strike deep into the southern Angolan province of Cunene, bombing the Chidemba region.

April

Somalia

Rebellion

Violent clashes break out in Hargeisa in the north between supporters of the SNM and security forces.

Sudan  
Uganda

Military Invasion  
Insurgency

Ugandan government forces make an incursion into Sudan in hot pursuit of Ugandan National Resistance Army guerrillas.

April-October

Angola

**Insurgency**

UNITA guerrillas sabotage the Benguela Railroad on an average of one action per day all along the line and escalate attacks nearer to Luanda. Fifteen Red Cross workers are kidnaped in Cunene Province along with a number of others from the Huambo District. FNLA activities recommence in the Uige and Zaire regions.

May

Kenya  
Somalia

**Border Incident**

Somali raiders kill three Kenyan officials during an ambush in North-East Province.

Lesotho

**Insurgency**

LEA guerrillas ambush a vehicle carrying Peete Peete who escapes unharmed.

Mozambique  
Tanzania  
Zimbabwe

**Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention**

RENAMO guerrillas damage the fuel pipeline linking Zimbabwe with Beira port. Government forces launch an offensive against RENAMO bases in an attempt to clear the main road and rail link to Zimbabwe with the help of Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops.

Zimbabwe

**Insurgency**

A series of explosions in southern Matabeleland by ZIPRA guerrillas damages railway electrical lines and water installations.

May-June

South  
Africa

**Insurgency**

The ANC launches a series of major bomb attacks on installations and government buildings.

South  
Africa

**Insurgency**

The ANC is blamed for a bomb which explodes in an elevator in a building in Cape Town housing the President's Council. One person is killed. No one is killed when a locomotive pulling a passenger train in eastern Transvaal detonates a bomb.

June

Chad

**Civil War**

Habre's FAN launch a military blitz, defeating the GUNT forces and capturing N'Djamena. Goukouni goes into exile in Libya.

June-July

Zimbabwe

**Insurgency**

ZIPRA guerrillas launch an unsuccessful attack on Mugabe's home after having seized weapons and a truck from army barracks in Harare. ZIPRA guerrillas kidnap six foreign tourists in Matabeleland.

July

Ethiopia  
Somalia

**Border War**

Ethiopian troops initiate new fighting in regions along the border with Somalia which Somali forces repulse.

Lesotho

**Insurgency**

LLA guerrillas attack the residence of Chief Leabua Jonathan, but are driven off by police guards. An LLA guerrilla kills Koeyama Chakela, a prominent opposition politician.

Zimbabwe

**Rebellion**

A substantial proportion of the Zimbabwean air force at Thornhill base is destroyed or badly damaged in an act of sabotage. The Zimbabwean Government detains a number of former white Rhodesian officers.

July-October

Mozambique

**Insurgency**

In a series of actions, RENAMO guerrillas attack the Maputo to Zimbabwe railroad line, attack a train about 50 miles north of Beira on the line linking Malawi and Beira port, damage an oil pipeline between Beira and Zimbabwe, blowing up four pylons, sweep east across Zambezia Province, capturing a six-man Bulgarian technical team, kidnap five foreign missionaries from their mission in Inhambane Province, attack a pumping station in Maforga, kidnaping three Portuguese technicians and their families, and attack the rail

August

Kenya  
Ethiopia

**Border Incident**

Ethiopian militiamen raid Kenyan encampments in Mandera, killing 29 people and taking camels and cattle.

Kenya

**Unsuccessful Coup**

Members of Kenya's military attempt to overthrow the Moi government, but are thwarted by loyal army commanders and troops.

Lesotho

**Insurgency**

LLA guerrillas assassinate Jobo Rampeta, Minister of Works.

Seychelles

**Mutiny**

A group of soldiers seize the radio station on Mahe island and take hostages, demanding the resignation of some government members. Loyal forces crush the mutiny.

South  
Africa

**Insurgency**

ANC member Ruth First is killed by a parcel bomb in her office in Maputo, Mozambique. South Africa is blamed for the attack.

Zimbabwe

**Insurgency**

ZIPRA guerrillas attack a national army battalion northeast of Harare, making off with a quantity of arms.

Zimbabwe  
South Africa

**Military Invasion**

Zimbabwean forces kill three white South African Defence Force soldiers about ten miles from the Mozambican border. Mugabe claims that they, along with a group which escaped, were preparing operations against strategic targets.

October

Nigeria

**Rebellion**

Communal tensions led by members of the Maitatsine sect erupt into riots in northern Borno state which spread to Kano and Kaduna.



Zimbabwe

Insurgency

ZIPRA guerrillas remove sections of track from the main Bulawayo-Victoria Falls railroad, disrupting Zairean and Zambian trade.

November

Angola  
South Africa

**Military Invasion**

South African marines make a seaborne raid north of Namibe and blow up two bridges on a vital rail link to the interior.

Ghana

Unsuccessful Coup

Members of the military attempt to overthrow the Rawlings regime, but are crushed by loyal troops.

Namibia

Insurgency

A landmine placed by SWAPO guerrillas in Ovamboland kills seven people.

Upper  
Volta

**Coup d'etat**

A group of noncommissioned officers and soldiers overthrow the Zerbou regime. Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo heads the military junta.

November-December

Mozambique  
Zimbabwe

**Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention**

Zimbabwean troops are sent into Mozambique to guard the Maforqa pumping station. The RENAMO offensive collapses as government forces capture the main RENAMO base in Zambesia Province, freeing six Bulgarian hostages. RENAMO guerrillas blow up the railroad two miles west of Maforqa. RENAMO releases the Portuguese hostages captured in October.

Zimbabwe

**Insurgency**

Savage killings and attacks in Matabeleland by ZIPRA guerrillas intensify.

December

Angola

**Insurgency**

During a 4-day Christmas offensive, UNITA extends its operations for the first time to the north, controlling the area around Huambo.

Botswana  
South Africa

Border Incident

Botswana shoots down a private South African plane over northwest Botswana.

Ethiopia	<b>Insurgency</b>	The Tigray insurgency escalates and TPLF guerrillas gain control of most of the countryside, leaving only the major towns in government hands.
Lesotho South Africa	<b>Military Invasion Insurgency</b>	South Africa launches a raid on alleged ANC guerrilla houses in Maseru, killing 43 people.
Madagascar	<b>Rebellion</b>	A general strike and demonstrations occur in Antananarivo at Monja Jaona's instigation.
Mozambique South Africa	<b>Military Invasion</b>	South African commandos are accused of sabotaging and destroying fuel tanks at Beira oil depot.
Mozambique	<b>Insurgency</b>	A new RENAMO offensive begins as several hundred guerrillas cross into Mozambique from South Africa's Kruger National Park. A series of battles take place between RENAMO guerrillas and government forces.
Senegal	<b>Rebellion</b>	A demonstration is staged by secessionists in Ziguinchor, capital of the Casamance region in which separatist leaders demand independence from Senegal. Government forces react brutally.
South Africa	<b>Insurgency</b>	The ANC claims responsibility for four explosions which rip through the Koeberg nuclear power plant outside Capetown, damaging one of two reactors. Security police arrest the leader and eight other members of the extreme right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging after uncovering illegal arms caches around the country.
Uganda	<b>Insurgency</b>	Government forces launch a major offensive against NRA guerrillas in West Nile Province.
Somalia	<b>Insurgency</b>	A commando group of the SNM attacks Mandera prison 38 miles east of the regional capital of Hargeisa in Guban

1983

January

South  
Africa

**Insurgency**

Province, freeing 780 prisoners. Somali forces respond by searching and bombing the area. A Somali regular army battalion attacks SNM guerrillas and the Issaq who support them in the north in an unsuccessful attempt to reopen the border between Somalia and Ethiopia along the eastern Ogadeen region.

Uganda

**Insurgency**

NRA guerrillas step up activities in and around Kampala, killing a number of people.

January-February

Mozambique  
Tanzania  
Zimbabwe

**Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention**

RENAMO guerrillas attack traffic on the main road north of Maputo, destroy part of the country's most important state farm, and ambush vehicles close to the main road and railroad line linking Zimbabwe to Beira port, killing several people. Government forces launch an offensive which cuts down on RENAMO attacks. Several hundred Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops, as well as military advisers from Eastern Europe, provide military training and aid to Mozambican forces.

Zimbabwe

**Insurgency**

Zimbabwean security forces hunting for ZIPRA guerrillas in southwest Matabeleland are blamed for brutal treatment of many citizens. Nkomo supporters blame the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade for the abuses.

January-March

Angola

**Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention**

UNITA guerrillas kidnap 86 Czech and Portuguese workers at the hydroelectric project in Benguela Province. Cuba airlifts another several thousand troops to Angola to participate in a counteroffensive aimed at retaking

January-May

Sudan

**Mutiny  
Insurgency**

Dozens of soldiers belonging to the All-Southern 105th battalion in the garrison at Bor refuse to be moved to northern posts, firing on northern troops who had arrived to replace them. Southern troops desert by the dozens from major southern garrisons at Bor, Akobo, Aweil, Kappeta, Bentiu, and Rumbek to join the newly formed SPLA.

February

Lesotho  
South Africa

**Military Invasion  
Insurgency**

Lesotho accuses South Africa of dropping two bombs from a helicopter on a fuel depot in Maseru, destroying it and setting fire to a steel factory. The LLA claims responsibility.

Namibia

**Insurgency**

SWAPO launches a large offensive as guerrillas penetrate as far south as the Tsumeb-Grootfontein "triangle of death."

Somalia

**Insurgency**

SNM guerrillas attack government troops in Durosi near the Ethiopian border in the first joint military operation with SDSF guerrillas.

South  
Africa

**Insurgency**

The ANC is blamed for a bomb explosion in a pass office in Bloemfontein, injuring a large number of blacks.

Sudan

**Foreign Military Intervention**

Libyan troops begin a massive buildup along the Sudanese border. A large number of Egyptian military advisers are stationed at Flamingo Bay in Port Sudan and at the border town of Kassala as integration of the military forces of Sudan and Egypt begins.

Uganda

**Insurgency**

NRA guerrillas begin a series of offensives aimed at government garrisons.

February-April

Ethiopia

**Insurgency**

PMAC forces launch a large-scale offensive in Tigray to break communications between the TPLF and the EPLF. TPLF guerrillas capture eight famine relief workers.

March

Comoros

**Unsuccessful Coup**

Three Australian mercenaries hired by John Pilgrim, a British mercenary who was allegedly hired by Prince Said Ali Kemal, former Ambassador to France and now living in Paris, are charged with plotting to overthrow the Abdallah regime.

Lesotho  
South Africa

**Insurgency**

LLA attacks increase from South Africa following a partial South African blockade on border crossings into Lesotho.

Sudan

**Mutiny  
Insurgency**

Soldiers at the Raga military post in Bahr el Ghazal Province flee with their weapons after refusing to be transferred north. A number of soldiers based at Wangkay 100 miles west of Bentiu flee after killing their northern commanding officer. Northern troops are moved into the region.

Sudan

**Insurgency**

Government troops are ambushed by SPLA guerrillas in Upper Nile Province, leaving a number of government soldiers dead. Government troops arriving in Bentiu from Khartoum are also ambushed. SPLA guerrillas attack a police station at Warop in the Tonj area, and another in Ganyliel in the Rumbek district (Lakes Province), capturing weapons.

Uganda  
Sudan

**Insurgency  
Military Invasion**

Government forces cross the border at Karua into Sudan in pursuit of NRA guerrillas. NRA guerrillas open fire on a rally of the ruling Uganda People's Congress, killing a number of people.

Zimbabwe

**Insurgency**

ZIPRA guerrillas attack several white farms in Matabeleland.

April

Angola **Insurgency**

Chad  
Nigeria **Border Dispute**

May

Equatorial  
Guinea **Unsuccessful Coup**

Mozambique  
South Africa **Military Invasion**

South  
Africa **Insurgency**

Sudan **Mutiny**

Uganda **Insurgency**

Upper  
Volta **Rebellion**

A large UNITA commando group captures the vital Benguela railroad junction of Munhango, killing, capturing, or causing to flee the 436-man garrison as UNITA activities expand into the northern and northwestern provinces.

Fighting breaks out between Chadian and Nigerian soldiers near Lake Chad. Chadian patrols attack Nigerian troops on Kinsara Island.

A large number of the military are arrested after trying to assassinate President Nguema.

South African fighter jets strafe a Maputo residential area in retaliation for a bomb blast in Pretoria. Several people are killed and injured.

The ANC claims responsibility for a bomb in central Pretoria which kills 19 people.

Troops in southern Sudan rebel, some defecting to the SPLA. Government troops crush the rebellion.

A refugee camp at Kikyusa, 40 miles north of Kampala, is attacked and hundreds of refugees are killed. The government claims that NRA guerrillas are responsible, but other reports put the blame on government troops who undertook a reprisal for support in the camp of the NRA.

The arrest of Sankara and Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani by the Ouédraogo Government, supported by the French Government, sets off a revolt by pro-Sankara commandos based in Po near Ghana. They take complete control of the town, including the police and customs posts.

Summer

Ethiopia

Insurgency

The newly formed EPDM in Wollo begins to fight with TPLF support. A series of TPLF operations take place to the southeast of Tigray, deep in northern Wollo Province.

June

Ghana

Unsuccessful Coup

A group of soldiers led by Sergeant Malik, who had escaped to Togo after the November 1982 attempt, attacks three prisons in Accra and Nsawam, releasing a large number of military intelligence and other servicemen who had been detained following previous attempts. They also attack the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation before they are repelled.

Lesotho

Insurgency

Several LLA guerrillas are killed by Lesotho's paramilitary security force at Kolonyama near the South African border, reportedly during an LLA mission to assassinate Chief Jonathan.

South Africa

Rebellion

On the anniversary of the Soweto riots, stone throwing blacks in Soweto damage a large number of buses, police vehicles and private cars. Police use force to break up the demonstration.

South Africa

Insurgency

Two bombs planted by the ANC explode, causing extensive damage to government offices in Roodepoort near Johannesburg.

Sudan

Insurgency

The SLF abducts five foreign aid workers in Boma national park in the south.

June-July

Chad

Civil War

Goukouni's GUNT forces enter northern Chad from Libya and capture Faya-Largeau. Heavy fighting breaks out between FAN and GUNT forces in the north. Habre appeals to France for assistance.

July

Ethiopia  
Somalia  
Namibia

**Border War**

**Insurgency**

Ethiopia launches a series of attacks along the Somali border which are repulsed by Somali troops.

A four pound bomb, planted by SWAPO guerrillas, explodes in the center of Windhoek, timed to coincide with the scheduled announcement by the South African administration of controversial new plans for the territory.

August

Chad

**Civil War  
Foreign Military Intervention**

A commando battalion with air support arrives from Zaire in support of the Habre regime. Government forces recapture the stronghold of Oum Chalouba, 200 miles southeast of Faya-Largeau. French marine paratroopers begin to arrive in N'Djamena along with aircraft and military equipment as well as French reserve troops which had been flown in from Bouar in the Central African Republic.

Lesotho

**Insurgency**

A powerful car bomb explodes in the center of Maseru shortly after Jonathan's motorcade passes through.

Sudan

**Insurgency**

SSLF guerrillas attack a village in the north of Juba, stealing thousands of cattle.

Upper  
Volta

**Coup d'etat**

Sankara overthrows the Ouédraogo Government.

August-September

Angola

**Insurgency  
Foreign Military Intervention**

UNITA guerrillas launch an 11-day assault on Cangamba in southeastern Angola, taking the town and raid Calulo in the north, capturing 22 foreign workers as part of an offensive which has taken UNITA guerrillas to within 160 kilometers of Luanda. Extra Cuban troops are dispatched to bolster the Dondo garrison. MPLA forces recapture Calulo.



Ethiopia                      **Insurgency**

The TPLF captures 11 Swiss relief workers, releasing them soon afterwards. A new PMAC mobilization against the TPLF begins in the Wollo region.

August-December

Mozambique                      **Insurgency**

RENAMO guerrillas kidnap 24 Soviet mining technicians and kill 2 others at the Morrua mine in Zambezia Province. Government forces launch a counteroffensive against RENAMO strongholds in Zambezia and Inhambane Provinces, freeing three Portuguese nationals and capturing a large number of guerrillas. RENAMO intensifies its armed offensive, attacking transportation, agriculture, and mining projects. Eight Soviet geologists are released by RENAMO.

September

Lesotho                      **Insurgency**

The LLA bombs a post office, an airport warehouse, and the home of a Cabinet Minister. LLA guerrillas also launch an attack with armored vehicles, mortars, and bazookas.

Sudan                      **Insurgency**

A SPLA unit is ambushed by government forces in Bahr el Ghazal. Government forces attack another guerrilla unit moving from the Boma area near Ethiopia toward the interior of Upper Nile Province. SPLA guerrillas attack the outskirts of Aweil.

Zimbabwe                      **Insurgency**

The Fifth Brigade is redeployed in Matabeleland because of remaining tensions.

October

Ethiopia                      **Insurgency**

WSLF guerrillas launch a raid on the Jigjiga central prison, escalating conflict in the Ogaden.

Mozambique                      **Military Invasion**  
South Africa

South African forces raid ANC offices in Maputo, injuring several people.

Niger                      Unsuccessful Coup

A group of officers and civilians attempts to overthrow the Kountche regime.

Sierra Leone                      Rebellion

Violence breaks out in the Pujehun district between the Temne and Limba peoples. Army troops move into the region to suppress the violence.

South Africa                      Insurgency

ANC guerrillas blow up six fuel storage tanks in the northern Transvaal town of Warmbaths.

Uganda                      Mutiny

Army soldiers rampage through townships around Entebbe on the eve of the 21st anniversary of independence.

Zambia Zaire                      Border Incident

Zambian troops are deployed along the border with Zaire to combat bandits who are frequently Zairean soldiers.

#### October-November

Botswana Zimbabwe                      Border Incident  
Military Invasion

Zimbabwean troops and Botswana army troops clash four kilometers inside Botswana's territory when Zimbabwean troops retaliate for the actions of gangs of bandits from Botswana. A unit of the Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA) crosses into Botswana, attacking the village of Maitengwe. A battle breaks out when they encounter troops of the Botswana Defence Force before they are airlifted to safety.

#### November

Angola                      Insurgency

UNITA guerrillas shoot down an Angolan airliner, killing 126 people. A new UNITA offensive begins to take control of the northeastern province of Luanda. UNITA claims to have captured 5 British and 12 Portuguese citizens in eastern Angola. UNITA guerrillas capture Cazombo, one of two garrisons in the region still in government hands. Government forces liberate the Mussende area in Cuanza Sul Province following a clash with UNITA guerrillas, effectively destroying UNITA's second strategic front.

Guinea Sierra Leone	Border Dispute	Guinea sends troops into Sierra Leone's southern border region as a result of a border dispute.
Somalia	Insurgency	Government troops launch a new offensive against bases of the SDSF in Hirran Province. The SSDF succeeds in repulsing the offensive.
Sudan	Insurgency	SPLA guerrillas kidnap 29 foreign workers, demanding the cessation of work on the Jonglei Canal and Chevron oil operations, repeal of the Muslim penal code, and release of political prisoners. Government troops free the hostages.
Angola Namibia South Africa	Military Invasion	In Operation Askari, the South African Air Force bombs SWAPO's alleged headquarters and South African troops launch an attack on SWAPO bases in Angola. South Africa agrees to a 1-month military disengagement from southern Angola which ultimately extends into the new year.
Nigeria Cameroon	Border Dispute	Nigeria claims that Cameroonian gendarmes crossed the border into Nigeria and harassed citizens, destroying their property, in the area where violence had occurred in 1981.
Nigeria	Coup d'etat	The Shagari regime is overthrown by a military coup led by Muhammadu Buhari.
Senegal	Rebellion	Tensions in lower Casamance erupt as members of the principal ethnic groups in the region begin an uprising. Government forces suppress the riot, killing hundreds of people.
Sudan	Insurgency	Intense fighting between government troops and SPLA guerrillas erupts in Sobat Province near the Ethiopian border.

1984

January

Chad

**Civil War  
Foreign Military Intervention**

Rebel forces shoot down a French Jaguar fighter plane, killing the pilot following a series of French air strikes prompted by a Libyan-backed raid through French lines near Ziguei. French forces retaliate by pushing 62 miles northward to the 16th parallel.

Ethiopia  
Somalia

**Insurgency  
Border War**

MSLF guerrillas attack two trains on the Addis Ababa and Djibouti lines. The Ethiopian Air Force bombs various targets in northwest Somalia in reprisal.

Mozambique

**Insurgency**

RENAMO releases 12 Soviet geologists, leaving only 2 as hostages.

Senegal  
Guinea-  
Bissau

**Border Dispute**

As the result of a dispute over an offshore drilling site, both Senegal and Guinea-Bissau send in warships off Cape Skiring, and a large number of Senegalese soldiers move into the Casamance region.

Sudan

**Insurgency**

A military confrontation breaks out between two factions of the SPLA. SPLA guerrillas capture the town of Akobo close to the Ethiopian border.

Sudan  
Uganda

**Military Invasion**

Ojiga in Moroto district is pillaged and four women abducted during a series of raids by Ugandan troops into southern Sudan.

Uganda

**Insurgency**

NRA guerrillas kidnap 11 International Red Cross workers in Mpigi district, soon freeing 9 of them.

Zaire  
Uganda

**Military Invasion**

Ugandan armed forces cross into Zaire at Gombe and kidnap 13 men.

January-March

Ethiopia

**Insurgency**

Fighting between EPLF guerrillas and PMAC forces intensifies in the northern corner of Eritrea. The

EPLF, during 3 days of fighting with PMAC forces on the 60-mile Alghena front, overruns all government positions, scoring the largest victory yet.

Karamojong warriors begin a series of raids in Teso, Lango, and Acholi to the west and Sebei to the south. Ugandan army and militia attack Matany and Kangole in central Karamoja and villages around Namalu. Acholi and Langi militia mass for an attack on Jie in northern Karamoja.

## February

Uganda                      Rebellion

Botswana                  Border Incident  
Zimbabwe

A clash between the Botswana Defence Force and the ZNA results in the death of one member of the ZNA.

Chad                      Civil War

A serious clash between government troops and GUNT forces occurs near Oum Chalouba in which the GUNT forces are defeated.

Kenya                      Rebellion  
Somalia

Kenyan soldiers and police officers are called into Wajir in North-East Province to settle a confrontation between rival Somali clans, killing several hundred people.

Namibia                  Insurgency  
South Africa

SWAPO guerrillas infiltrate northern Namibia from bases in Angola as South African forces disengage. Insurgent attacks increase.

Sudan                      Insurgency

SPLA guerrillas attack a Nile riverboat at Wath Kei, killing hundreds of people. SPLA guerrillas attack and burn the French Compagnie de Construction Internationale headquarters 12 miles from Malakal, taking six hostages, some of whom are released soon afterward. Three foreign workers at Chevron's southern Sudan base camp are killed by SPLA guerrillas who launch an offensive in the south aimed at halting development work.

Uganda **Insurgency**

NRA guerrillas attack the army and police barracks in the town of Masindi, 140 miles north of Kampala, stealing weapons and ammunition. They are soon repulsed by government troops which launch search-and-destroy operations in the area.

Zambia **Rebellion**

Several thousand students at the University of Zambia riot in a dispute over meal cards. Military police are brought in to repress the riot.

Zimbabwe **Insurgency**

A government military offensive, in which the Fifth Brigade is deployed backed by units of the Sixth Brigade, is launched in Matabeleland after the exodus of white ranchers from the Kezi and Marula areas after repeated attacks by ZIPRA guerrillas.

#### February-March

Angola **Insurgency**

UNITA abducts 77 British, Portuguese and Filipino workers from a diamond mine in Luanda Norte Province and four Bulgarian and ten Portuguese technicians in Novo Redondo.

#### February-June

Kenya **Rebellion**

Units of the Kenyan army, supported by the General Service Unit, police and anti-stock theft units, move into southern Pokot in response to tribal tensions, taking punitive actions in an effort to collect illegally-held arms. The army encounters resistance at Kapchok and Kodich and use helicopters to attack homes and herds.

#### March

Nigeria **Rebellion**

Rioting by Maitatsine fanatics breaks out in the north-eastern city of Yola. Troops are called in and they bombard the rioters' enclave as they fight back with relatively sophisticated weapons.

Sudan **Foreign Military Intervention**

Five bombs explode near the broadcasting station at Omdurman, allegedly the work of Libya. Egyptian air defense troops arrive in Sudan after the attack.

Zaire **Insurgency**

Two government opposition groups based in Belgium, the Lumumba National Congolese Movement and the Zairean Socialist Party, claim responsibility for the bombings in Kinshasa of the Voice of Zaire complex and the main post office in which two people are killed.

March-May

Mozambique **Insurgency**

A number of RENAMO guerrillas surrender to government authorities after the signing of the Nkomati Agreement with South Africa. RENAMO guerrillas attack five civilian trucks in Tete Province, killing a large number of people and attack a passenger bus on the road from Marracuene to Maputo, killing and wounding several people.

March-June

Kenya  
Uganda **Rebellion**

The Kenyan and Ugandan armies combine forces to combat "ngorokos" (bandits) in their border areas. Kenyan troops arrive at Amudat, a Pokot area inside Uganda. Many young men of the Kenyan Pokot region, who had fled to the Ugandan Pokot region, are attacked by Kenyan gunships.

April

Angola **Insurgency**

A bomb planted in a building housing Soviet and Cuban technicians in Huambo is blamed on UNITA. UNITA releases 89 hostages, continuing to hold 37 others.

Cameroon **Unsuccessful Coup**

Northern members of the Presidential Guard, loyal to former President Ahidjo, seize the radio station and airport, and surround the presidential palace. Troops loyal to the Biya regime overcome the revolt.

Guinea **Coup d'etat**

Junior army officers seize power from interim President Louis Lansana Beavogui after the death of Sekou Toure. Colonel Lansana Conte emerges as Head of State.

South Africa **Insurgency**

Two car bombs explode in Durban, killing three and injuring 22. The ANC is blamed for the attack.

Swaziland South Africa **Border Incident Insurgency**

ANC guerrillas pour into Swaziland from Mozambique, resulting in armed clashes between Swazi forces and guerrillas in Mbabane and Manzini.

May

Angola **Insurgency**

UNITA releases 16 Britons and a Portuguese woman held captive for several months.

Ethiopia **Insurgency**

EPLF guerrillas attack the air base at Asmara, destroying aircraft and several buildings including a munitions depot and a gasoline depot.

Namibia **Insurgency**

SWAPO guerrillas attack the town of Oshakati in the north with mortars, causing slight damage.

South Africa **Insurgency**

The ANC launches a rocket attack on a Mobil Oil Corporation refinery in Durban, killing several people. Another explosion occurs in central Durban at the Trust Bank Center.

Swaziland Mozambique **Insurgency**

A Swazi freight train is attacked in Mozambique. Neither the ANC nor RENAMO claims responsibility.

May-June

Mozambique Malawi **Insurgency**

RENAMO guerrillas step up their attacks on the railroad linking Nacala port to Malawi, damaging the line in the Nampula area and causing an almost complete halt in rail traffic to and from Malawi.



June

Angola

**Insurgency**

UNITA guerrillas attack government troops in Quibala in central Angola and claim to have captured 11 foreigners. A new government offensive against UNITA is launched from the Luena area, sweeping south toward Lumbala and east toward Cazombo, the aim of which is to take back some of the small towns captured by UNITA in the previous year. UNITA releases 20 Czech hostages who had been held for 15 months.

Zambia  
Zaire

**Border Incident**

A small Zambian patrol crosses the border into Zaire, firing on Zairean smugglers and gendarmes who returned the fire.

## APPENDIX

1960-1964

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Angola						2	
Benin		1		1			
Botswana							
Burundi							
Cameroon					1		
Cape Verde							
Central African Republic					1		
Chad							
Comoros							
Congo							
Djibouti							
Equatorial Guinea							
Ethiopia		2				1	2
Gabon					1		
Gambia							
Ghana							1
Guinea							
Guinea-Bissau						1	
Ivory Coast							
Kenya		1			2		
Lesotho							
Liberia							
Madagascar							

1960-1964

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Malawi							
Mali							
Mauritius							
Mozambique							1
Namibia							
Niger		1					
Nigeria							
Rwanda							
Sao Tome and Principe							
Senegal							
Seychelles							
Sierra Leone							
Somalia		3			1		1
South Africa							
Sudan				1		1	1
Swaziland							
Tanzania				1	1	1	
Togo				1			
Uganda							
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)							1
Zaire					5		
Zambia							
Zimbabwe							

1960-1964

Mutiny

Rebellion

Unsuccessful Coup

Angola	2		
Benin	1	1	
Botswana			
Burundi			
Cameroon	1		
Cape Verde			
Central African Republic			
Chad	1		
Comoros			
Congo	1		
Djibouti			
Equatorial Guinea			
Ethiopia		1	
Gabon			
Gambia			
Ghana			
Guinea			
Guinea-Bissau			
Ivory Coast			
Kenya	1	1	
Lesotho			
Liberia			
Madagascar			

1960-1964

1960-1964

	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Malawi			
Mali		1	
Mauritius			
Mozambique			
Namibia			
Niger		1	1
Nigeria			
Rwanda			
Sao Tome and Principe			
Senegal		1	
Seychelles			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Africa		2	
Sudan			
Swaziland		1	
Tanzania		1	
Togo			
Uganda			
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)			
Zaire	1	4	
Zambia		1	
Zimbabwe			

1960-1964

1965-1969

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Angola						2	
Benin				2			
Botswana							
Burundi	1			1			
Cameroon							
Cape Verde							
Central African Republic				1			
Chad			3		2		
Comoros							
Congo	1			1			
Djibouti							
Equatorial Guinea							
Ethiopia					2	3	1
Gabon							
Gambia							
Ghana				1			
Guinea						1	1
Guinea-Bissau						1	1
Ivory Coast						1	
Kenya							
Lesotho							
Liberia							
Madagascar							

1965-1969

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Malawi							
Mali				1			
Mauritius							
Mozambique						2	
Namibia						2	
Niger							
Nigeria			1	2	1		
Rwanda	2						
Sao Tome and Principe							
Senegal						1	1
Seychelles							
Sierra Leone				3			
Somalia				1			
South Africa							
Sudan		2		1	3	4	1
Swaziland							
Tanzania						1	
Togo					1		
Uganda							
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)							
Zaire	1				1		
Zambia						2	
Zimbabwe						2	



1965-1969

Mutiny

Rebellion

Unsuccessful Coup

Angola			
Benin			
Botswana			
Burundi			1
Cameroon			
Cape Verde			
Central African Republic			
Chad	1	1	
Comoros			
Congo	1	1	
Djibouti		1	
Equatorial Guinea			1
Ethiopia			
Gabon			
Gambia			
Ghana			
Guinea		1	
Guinea-Bissau			
Ivory Coast			
Kenya			
Lesotho			
Liberia			
Madagascar			

1965-1969

1965-1969

Mutiny

Rebellion

Unsuccessful Coup

Malawi	2	
Mali		
Mauritius		
Mozambique		
Namibia		
Niger		
Nigeria	1	
Rwanda		
Sao Tome and Principe		
Senegal		
Seychelles		
Sierra Leone	1	
Somalia		
South Africa		
Sudan		
Swaziland		
Tanzania		
Togo		
Uganda	1	
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)		
Zaire	2	
Zambia		
Zimbabwe		

1965-1969

1970-1974

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Angola						2	
Benin				1			
Botswana							
Burundi		1			1		1
Cameroon							
Cape Verde							
Central African Republic							
Chad			2				1
Comoros							
Congo							
Djibouti							
Equatorial Guinea		1					
Ethiopia		1		1	1		4
Gabon		1					
Gambia							
Ghana				1			
Guinea					2		
Guinea-Bissau					1	3	1
Ivory Coast							
Kenya							
Lesotho				1			
Liberia							1
Madagascar							

1970-1974

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Malawi							
Mali		1					
Mauritius							
Mozambique		1				4	
Namibia						2	
Niger				1			
Nigeria		1	1				
Rwanda				1			
Sao Tome and Principe							
Senegal						1	1
Seychelles							
Sierra Leone					1		
Somalia		1					
South Africa							
Sudan					1	1	
Swaziland							
Tanzania							2
Togo							
Uganda				1			1
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)		1					
Zaire					1		
Zambia						1	
Zimbabwe						6	

1970-1974

	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Angola		1	
Benin			
Botswana			
Burundi		2	1
Cameroon			
Cape Verde			
Central African Republic			
Chad			
Comoros			
Congo			2
Djibouti			
Equatorial Guinea			
Ethiopia	1		
Gabon			
Gambia			
Ghana			
Guinea			2
Guinea-Bissau			
Ivory Coast		1	
Kenya			
Lesotho			
Liberia			
Madagascar			

1970-1974

1970-1974

	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Malawi			
Mali			
Mauritius			
Mozambique	1		
Namibia			
Niger			
Nigeria			
Rwanda			
Sao Tome and Principe			
Senegal			
Seychelles			
Sierra Leone		1	
Somalia			
South Africa			
Sudan			2
Swaziland			
Tanzania	1		1
Togo			
Uganda			1
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)			
Zaire	1		1
Zambia			
Zimbabwe			

1970-1974

1975

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Angola					1	3	1
Benin							
Botswana							
Burundi							
Cameroon							
Cape Verde							
Central African Republic							
Chad				1	1		
Comoros				1			
Congo							
Djibouti							
Equatorial Guinea							
Ethiopia						1	
Gabon							
Gambia							
Ghana							
Guinea							
Guinea-Bissau							
Ivory Coast							
Kenya							
Lesotho							
Liberia							
Madagascar				1			

1975

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Malawi							
Mali		1					
Mauritius							
Mozambique							
Namibia						1	1
Niger							
Nigeria				1			
Rwanda							
Sao Tome and Principe							
Senegal							
Seychelles							
Sierra Leone							
Somalia							
South Africa						1	1
Sudan							
Swaziland							
Tanzania					1	1	
Togo							
Uganda							
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)		1					
Zaire							
Zambia					1		1
Zimbabwe					1		1



1975

Mutiny

Rebellion

Unsuccessful Coup

Angola  
Benin  
Botswana  
Burundi  
Cameroon  
Cape Verde  
Central African  
Republic  
Chad  
Comoros  
Congo  
Djibouti  
Equatorial Guinea  
Ethiopia  
Gabon  
Gambia  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau  
Ivory Coast  
Kenya  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Madagascar

1

1975

1975

Mutiny

Rebellion

Unsuccessful Coup

Malawi

Mali

Mauritius

Mozambique

Namibia

Niger

Nigeria

Rwanda

Sao Tome and  
Principe

Senegal

Seychelles

Sierra Leone

Somalia

South Africa

Sudan

Swaziland

Tanzania

Togo

Uganda

Upper Volta  
(Burkina Faso)

Zaire

Zambia

Zimbabwe

1975

1976

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Angola					1	1	
Benin							
Botswana							1
Burundi				1			
Cameroon							
Cape Verde							
Central African Republic							
Chad							
Comoros							
Congo							
Djibouti	1					2	
Equatorial Guinea							
Ethiopia		1				2	
Gabon							
Gambia							
Ghana							
Guinea							
Guinea-Bissau							
Ivory Coast							
Kenya							
Lesotho							
Liberia							
Madagascar							

<u>1976</u>	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Malawi							
Mali							
Mauritius							
Mozambique		1			1	1	2
Namibia							
Niger							
Nigeria							
Rwanda							
Sao Tome and Principe							
Senegal							
Seychelles							
Sierra Leone							
Somalia	1	1				1	
South Africa							
Sudan							
Swaziland							
Tanzania					1		1
Togo							
Uganda							1
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)							
Zaire							
Zambia							
Zimbabwe		1				1	2

<u>1976</u>	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Angola			
Benin			
Botswana			
Burundi			
Cameroon			
Cape Verde			
Central African Republic			
Chad			
Comoros			
Congo			
Djibouti			
Equatorial Guinea			
Ethiopia			1
Gabon			
Gambia			
Ghana			
Guinea			
Guinea-Bissau			
Ivory Coast			
Kenya			
Lesotho			
Liberia			
Madagascar			

1976

<u>1976</u>	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Malawi			
Mali			
Mauritius			
Mozambique			
Namibia			
Niger			
Nigeria			1
Rwanda			
Sao Tome and Principe			
Senegal			
Seychelles			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Africa		1	
Sudan			1
Swaziland			
Tanzania			
Togo			
Uganda			
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)			
Zaire			
Zambia			
Zimbabwe			

1976

1977

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Angola						1	
Benin							
Botswana							
Burundi							
Cameroon							
Cape Verde							
Central African Republic							
Chad			1				
Comoros							
Congo							
Djibouti				1			
Equatorial Guinea							
Ethiopia		2			1	1	
Gabon							
Gambia							
Ghana							
Guinea							
Guinea-Bissau							
Ivory Coast							
Kenya							
Lesotho							
Liberia							
Madagascar							

1977

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Malawi							
Mali							
Mauritius							
Mozambique						1	
Namibia							
Niger							
Nigeria							
Rwanda							
Sao Tome and Principe							
Senegal							
Seychelles				1	1		
Sierra Leone							
Somalia		2			1		
South Africa							
Sudan							
Swaziland							
Tanzania				1	1		
Togo							
Uganda							
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)							
Zaire					1	1	
Zambia						1	1
Zimbabwe						1	2



<u>1977</u>	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Angola			
Benin			1
Botswana			
Burundi			
Cameroon			
Cape Verde			
Central African Republic			
Chad			1
Comoros			
Congo			
Djibouti			
Equatorial Guinea			
Ethiopia			
Gabon			
Gambia			
Ghana			
Guinea			1
Guinea-Bissau			
Ivory Coast			
Kenya			
Lesotho			
Liberia			
Madagascar			

1977

1977

	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Malawi			
Mali			
Mauritius			
Mozambique			
Namibia			
Niger			
Nigeria			
Rwanda			
Sao Tome and Principe			
Senegal			
Seychelles			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Africa			
Sudan			
Swaziland			
Tanzania			
Togo		1	
Uganda			1
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)			
Zaire			
Zambia			
Zimbabwe			

1977

1978

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Angola					1	1	1
Benin							
Botswana						1	1
Burundi							
Cameroon							
Cape Verde							
Central African Republic							
Chad							
Comoros					1		
Congo							
Djibouti							
Equatorial Guinea							
Ethiopia		1			1	2	
Gabon							
Gambia							
Ghana							
Guinea					1		
Guinea-Bissau							
Ivory Coast							
Kenya							
Lesotho							
Liberia							
Madagascar							

1978

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Malawi							
Mali							
Mauritius							
Mozambique		1					
Namibia						2	2
Niger							
Nigeria							
Rwanda							
Sao Tome and Principe					1		
Senegal							
Seychelles							
Sierra Leone							
Somalia		1			1		
South Africa						2	2
Sudan							
Swaziland							
Tanzania							1
Togo							
Uganda							1
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)							
Zaire					1	1	
Zambia						3	3
Zimbabwe		1				3	2

<u>1978</u>	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Angola			
Benin			
Botswana			
Burundi			
Cameroon			
Cape Verde			
Central African Republic			
Chad			
Comoros			
Congo			
Djibouti			
Equatorial Guinea			
Ethiopia			
Gabon			
Gambia			
Ghana			
Guinea			
Guinea-Bissau			
Ivory Coast			
Kenya			
Lesotho			
Liberia			
Madagascar		1	
<u>1978</u>			

<u>1978</u>	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Malawi			
Mali			
Mauritius			
Mozambique			
Namibia			
Niger			
Nigeria			
Rwanda			
Sao Tome and Principe			
Senegal			
Seychelles			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			1
South Africa			
Sudan			
Swaziland			
Tanzania			
Togo			
Uganda			
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)			
Zaire		1	
Zambia			
Zimbabwe			

1978

1979

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Angola						3	3
Benin							
Botswana	1					1	1
Burundi							
Cameroon							
Cape Verde							
Central African Republic				1	2		
Chad			1		1		1
Comoros				1			
Congo							
Djibouti							
Equatorial Guinea				1	1		
Ethiopia						1	
Gabon					1		
Gambia							
Ghana				1			
Guinea							
Guinea-Bissau							
Ivory Coast					1		
Kenya							
Lesotho							1
Liberia							
Madagascar							

1979

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Malawi							
Mali							
Mauritius							
Mozambique	1					2	1
Namibia						2	3
Niger							
Nigeria			1		1		1
Rwanda							
Sao Tome and Principe							
Senegal					1		
Seychelles							
Sierra Leone							
Somalia							
South Africa	1					6	4
Sudan							
Swaziland							
Tanzania					1		4
Togo					1		
Uganda					1		4
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)							
Zaire					2		
Zambia						1	5
Zimbabwe		1				3	6



<u>1979</u>	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Angola			
Benin			
Botswana			
Burundi			
Cameroon		1	
Cape Verde			
Central African Republic		1	
Chad			
Comoros			
Congo			
Djibouti			
Equatorial Guinea			
Ethiopia			
Gabon			
Gambia			
Ghana			
Guinea			
Guinea-Bissau			
Ivory Coast			
Kenya			
Lesotho			
Liberia		1	
Madagascar			

1979

1979

Mutiny

Rebellion

Unsuccessful Coup

Malawi			
Mali			
Mauritius			
Mozambique			
Namibia			
Niger			
Nigeria			
Rwanda			
Sao Tome and Principe			
Senegal			
Seychelles	1		
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Africa			
Sudan			
Swaziland			
Tanzania			
Togo			
Uganda	1		
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)			
Zaire	2	1	
Zambia			
Zimbabwe			

1979

<u>1980</u>	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Angola						1	2
Benin							
Botswana							
Burundi							
Cameroon							
Cape Verde							
Central African Republic							
Chad			4		2		
Comoros							
Congo							
Djibouti							
Equatorial Guinea							
Ethiopia		3				1	
Gabon							
Gambia					1		
Ghana							
Guinea		1					
Guinea-Bissau		1		1			
Ivory Coast							
Kenya	1						
Lesotho							1
Liberia				1			
Madagascar							

<u>1980</u>	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Malawi							
Mali							
Mauritius					1	2	
Mozambique						4	1
Namibia							
Niger							
Nigeria							
Rwanda							
Sao Tome and Principe							
Senegal					1		
Seychelles							
Sierra Leone							
Somalia	1	3				1	
South Africa					1	6	3
Sudan							
Swaziland							
Tanzania					1	1	
Togo							
Uganda				1		2	
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)				1			
Zaire							
Zambia							1
Zimbabwe						2	

<u>1980</u>	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Angola			
Benin			
Botswana			
Burundi			
Cameroon			
Cape Verde			
Central African Republic			
Chad			
Comoros			
Congo			
Djibouti			
Equatorial Guinea			
Ethiopia			
Gabon			
Gambia			
Ghana			
Guinea			
Guinea-Bissau			
Ivory Coast			
Kenya			
Lesotho			
Liberia			
Madagascar			

1980

<u>1980</u>	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Malawi			
Mali		1	
Mauritius			
Mozambique			
Namibia			
Niger			
Nigeria		1	
Rwanda			
Sao Tome and Principe			
Senegal			
Seychelles			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Africa		2	
Sudan			
Swaziland			
Tanzania			
Togo			
Uganda			
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)			
Zaire			
Zambia		1	
Zimbabwe	1		

1980

1981

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Angola						2	3
Benin							
Botswana							
Burundi		1					
Cameroon		1					
Cape Verde							
Central African Republic				1		1	
Chad		1	2		1		
Comoros							
Congo							
Djibouti							
Equatorial Guinea		1				1	
Ethiopia							
Gabon							
Gambia							
Ghana				1			
Guinea					1		
Guinea-Bissau							
Ivory Coast							
Kenya							
Lesotho						3	
Liberia							
Madagascar							

<u>1981</u>	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Malawi							
Mali							
Mauritius							
Mozambique						2	1
Namibia						3	3
Niger							
Nigeria		2					
Rwanda							
Sao Tome and Principe							
Senegal					1		
Seychelles							
Sierra Leone							
Somalia		1					
South Africa						12	4
Sudan							2
Swaziland							
Tanzania							1
Togo							
Uganda						3	1
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)							
Zaire		1					
Zambia						1	1
Zimbabwe						1	



<u>1981</u>	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Angola			
Benin			
Botswana			
Burundi			
Cameroon			
Cape Verde			
Central African Republic			
Chad			
Comoros	1		
Congo			
Djibouti			
Equatorial Guinea			1
Ethiopia			
Gabon			
Gambia			1
Ghana			
Guinea			
Guinea-Bissau			
Ivory Coast			
Kenya			
Lesotho			
Liberia			1
Madagascar	1		

1981

<u>1981</u>	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Malawi			
Mali			
Mauritius			
Mozambique			
Namibia			
Niger			
Nigeria			
Rwanda			
Sao Tome and Principe			
Senegal			1
Seychelles			1
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
South Africa			
Sudan		1	
Swaziland			
Tanzania	1		
Togo			
Uganda	1		
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)			
Zaire			
Zambia			
Zimbabwe			

1981

1982

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Angola						3	2
Benin							
Botswana	1						
Burundi							
Cameroon							
Cape Verde							
Central African Republic							
Chad			2				
Comoros							
Congo							
Djibouti							
Equatorial Guinea							
Ethiopia	1	1			1	4	
Gabon							
Gambia							
Ghana							
Guinea							
Guinea-Bissau							
Ivory Coast							
Kenya	2						
Lesotho						4	1
Liberia							
Madagascar							

1982

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Malawi							
Mali							
Mauritius							
Mozambique					2	4	1
Namibia						1	
Niger							
Nigeria							
Rwanda							
Sao Tome and Principe							
Senegal							
Seychelles							
Sierra Leone							
Somalia	1	1					
South Africa	1					5	5
Sudan						1	1
Swaziland							
Tanzania					1	1	
Togo							
Uganda						3	1
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)					1		
Zaire	1						
Zambia	1					1	
Zimbabwe					2	7	1

1982

Mutiny

Rebellion

Unsuccessful Coup

Angola			
Benin			
Botswana			
Burundi			
Cameroon			
Cape Verde			
Central African Republic			1
Chad			
Comoros			
Congo			
Djibouti			
Equatorial Guinea			
Ethiopia			
Gabon			
Gambia			
Ghana	1	1	1
Guinea			
Guinea-Bissau			
Ivory Coast			
Kenya			1
Lesotho			
Liberia			
Madagascar		2	

1982

<u>1982</u>	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Malawi			
Mali			
Mauritius			
Mozambique			
Namibia			
Niger			
Nigeria		1	
Rwanda			
Sao Tome and Principe			
Senegal		1	
Seychelles	1		
Sierra Leone			
Somalia	1	1	
South Africa			
Sudan			
Swaziland			
Tanzania			
Togo			
Uganda			
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)			
Zaire			
Zambia			
Zimbabwe		1	

1982

1983

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Angola					2	4	1
Benin							
Botswana	1						1
Burundi							
Cameroon		1					
Cape Verde							
Central African Republic							
Chad		1	2		1		
Comoros							
Congo							
Djibouti							
Equatorial Guinea							
Ethiopia		1				4	
Gabon							
Gambia							
Ghana							
Guinea		1					
Guinea-Bissau							
Ivory Coast							
Kenya							
Lesotho						5	1
Liberia							
Madagascar							

<u>1983</u>	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Malawi							
Mali							
Mauritius							
Mozambique					1	2	2
Namibia						2	1
Niger							
Nigeria		2		1			
Rwanda							
Sao Tome and Principe							
Senegal							
Seychelles							
Sierra Leone		1					
Somalia		1				3	
South Africa						7	4
Sudan					1	9	1
Swaziland							
Tanzania					1	1	
Togo							
Uganda						4	1
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)					1		
Zaire	1						
Zambia	1						
Zimbabwe	1				1	4	1



<u>1983</u>	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Angola			
Benin			
Botswana			
Burundi			
Cameroon			
Cape Verde			
Central African Republic			
Chad			
Comoros			1
Congo			
Djibouti			
Equatorial Guinea			1
Ethiopia			
Gabon			
Gambia			
Ghana			1
Guinea			
Guinea-Bissau			
Ivory Coast			
Kenya			
Lesotho			
Liberia			
Madagascar			

1983

1983

	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Malawi			
Mali			
Mauritius			
Mozambique			
Namibia			
Niger			1
Nigeria			
Rwanda			
Sao Tome and Principe			
Senegal		1	
Seychelles			
Sierra Leone		1	
Somalia			
South Africa		1	
Sudan	3		
Swaziland			
Tanzania			
Togo			
Uganda	1		
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)		1	
Zaire			
Zambia			
Zimbabwe			

1983

<u>1984</u>	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Angola						4	
Benin							
Botswana	1						
Burundi							
Cameroon							
Cape Verde							
Central African Republic							
Chad			2		1		
Comoros							
Congo							
Djibouti							
Equatorial Guinea							
Ethiopia		1				3	
Gabon							
Gambia							
Ghana							
Guinea					1		
Guinea-Bissau		1					
Ivory Coast							
Kenya							
Lesotho							
Liberia							
Madagascar							

1984

	Border Incident	Border War or Dispute	Civil War	Coup d'etat	Foreign Military Intervention	Insurgency	Military Invasion
Malawi						1	
Mali							
Mauritius							
Mozambique						4	
Namibia						2	
Niger							
Nigeria							
Rwanda							
Sao Tome and Principe							
Senegal		1					
Seychelles							
Sierra Leone							
Somalia		1				1	
South Africa	1					4	
Sudan					1	2	1
Swaziland	1					2	
Tanzania							
Togo							
Uganda						2	2
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)							
Zaire	1					1	1
Zambia	1						
Zimbabwe	1					1	

<u>1984</u>	Mutiny	Rebellion	Unsuccessful Coup
Angola			
Benin			
Botswana			
Burundi			
Cameroon			1
Cape Verde			
Central African Republic			
Chad			
Comoros			
Congo			
Djibouti			
Equatorial Guinea			
Ethiopia			
Gabon			
Gambia			
Ghana			
Guinea			
Guinea-Bissau			
Ivory Coast			
Kenya			3
Lesotho			
Liberia			
Madagascar			
<u>1984</u>			

1984

Mutiny

Rebellion

Unsuccessful Coup

Malawi			
Mali			
Mauritius			
Mozambique			
Namibia			
Niger			
Nigeria	1		
Rwanda			
Sao Tome and Principe			
Senegal			
Seychelles			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia	1		
South Africa			
Sudan			
Swaziland			
Tanzania			
Togo			
Uganda	2		
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)			
Zaire			
Zambia	1		
Zimbabwe			

1984